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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 27, 1872.

General Orders No. 31.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act to provide for the survey of the harbor and river at Washington, D. C.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Chief of Engineers of the U. S. Army, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, the Engineer in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, the Governor of the District of Columbia, Alexander R. Shepherd, and Carlisle P. Patterson, who will serve without compensation, are hereby created a board of survey, and are empowered and instructed to examine into the condition of the harbors and landings for vessels from the Anacostia bridge, on the eastern branch, along the entire water-front of the city of Washington and Georgetown, to the head of tide-water. And said board are directed to report to Congress, at as early a day as practicable, a full and comprehensive plan for opening, improving, and developing the water-channel so as to secure the best possible harbor facilities along said water-front. And the said board are also directed to take into consideration the sanitary effect upon the city of Washington, and the feasibility of reclaiming, in any improvements suggested, the swamp and marsh lands along said water-front: Provided, That any expense attending said report shall not exceed one thousand dollars, and shall be paid by the District of Columbia.

Approved March 5, 1872.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 29, 1872.

General Orders No. 37.

Extracts from "an act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes," are published in this order, showing appropriations for public buildings and grounds of \$47,004, and making public the following enactments:

Sec. 2. That after the 30th day of June, 1872, it shall be the duty of each head of an executive department of the Government, and of all other public officers who have heretofore had printing and binding done at the congressional printing office for the use of their respective departments or public offices, to include in their annual estimates for appropriations for the next fiscal year such sum or sums as may to them seem necessary "for printing and binding to be executed under the direction of the congressional printer."

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the congressional printer, when Congress shall have made an appropriation for any department or public office, to be expended "for printing and binding, to be executed under the direction of the congressional printer," to cause an account to be opened with each of said departments or public offices, on which he shall charge for all printing and binding ordered by the heads of said departments or public offices, in accordance with the schedule of prices established in accordance with law; and it shall not be lawful for him to cause to be executed any printing or binding the value whereof shall exceed the amount appropriated for such purpose. And the congressional printer is hereby authorized to employ a clerk of class two to have charge of said accounts; and that he make a detailed report of each account with departments or public offices to Congress in his annual report.

Sec. 4. That all acts and parts of acts prescribing and limiting the number of congressional documents to be printed for the use of any head of department or public office are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. That all proceeds of sales of old material, condemned stores, supplies, or other public property of any kind, shall hereafter be deposited and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, on account of "proceeds of Government property," and shall not be withdrawn or applied except in consequence of a subsequent appropriation made by law; and a detailed statement of all such proceeds of sales shall be included in the appendix to the book of estimates. But this section shall not be held to repeal the existing authority of law in relation to marine hospitals, revenue-cutters, the clothing fund of the Navy, or the sale of commissary stores to the officers of the Army. And it shall be the duty of the Register of the Treasury to furnish to the proper accounting officer copies of all warrants covering such proceeds, where the same may be necessary in the settlement of accounts in their respective offices.

Also extracts from "an act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and for former years, and for other purposes."

The appropriations for the War Department are: For the Pay Department, for the allowance to the officers of the Army for transportation of themselves and their baggage, when travelling on duty, without troops, escort, or supplies, \$90,000.

Quartermaster's Department, \$1,550,000: Provided, That hereafter barracks and quarters, and all buildings and structures whatever of a permanent nature, shall be constructed upon special authority, to be given by act of Congress, except when constructed by the troops; and no such structures whose cost shall exceed \$20,000 shall be erected or continued in erection unless by such authority so specially granted.

For the preservation of Army clothing and equipage, \$50,000: Provided, That there shall be no claim upon the United States for the use of any patent, for the manner of or material for doing the same.

Ordnance and ordnance stores—For purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores to continue the armament of certain Southern forts, \$100,000.

Appropriations for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers, heretofore considered as permanent appropriations, are hereby continued and made available for the service of the present fiscal year only, so far as the same may be necessary to pay the usual clerical service heretofore paid out of said appropriations in the War Department.

Signal Office, \$61,850: Provided, That no part of this

appropriation, nor of any appropriation for the several departments of the Government, shall be paid to any telegraphic company which shall neglect or refuse to transmit telegraphic communications between said departments, their officers, agents, or employees, under the provisions of the 2d section of chapter 230 of the statutes of the United States for the year 1866, and at rates of compensation therefor to be established by the Postmaster-General.

Transportation to insane volunteer soldiers, \$1,000. For expenses of the Board of Visitors at the Military Academy, \$2,000.

Public buildings and grounds in and around Washington, \$43,338 39.

Contingencies of the Army prior to July 1, 1870—for fees of attorneys-at-law employed by the War Department; expenses of suits incurred previous to the act of June 22, 1870, creating the Department of Justice; the costs and charges of State penitentiaries for the care and maintenance of United States military convicts confined in them; the pay of detectives and scouts; and for compensation of provost marshals employed by the Secretary of War in 1862, \$50,000.

To reimburse the Commissary Department for supplies furnished the Freedmen's Bureau prior to June 30, 1871, \$34,000.

Military convicts at State penitentiaries, \$10,000.

Additional clerical services heretofore employed in the investigation and settlement of accounts for abandoned and captured property, \$1,000.

Sec. 2. That the proper accounting officers be, and hereby are, authorized and required, in the settlement of all accounts for the services of laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States, between the 25th day of June, 1868, the date of the act constituting eight hours a day's work for all such laborers, workmen, and mechanics, and the 19th day of May, 1869, the date of the proclamation of the President concerning such pay, to settle and pay the same, without reduction on account of reduction of hours of labor by said act, when it shall be made to appear that such was the sole cause of the reduction of wages, and a sufficient sum for said purpose is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. That the appropriation for building a pier at Lewes, Delaware, contained in sections 12 and 13 of the civil appropriation act approved July 15, 1870, be, and the same is hereby, continued until June 30, 1873.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1872.

General Orders No. 39.

The following act of Congress is published in this order: an act to authorize the Secretary of War to accept the peninsula containing 2,224 acres, in Lake Erie, opposite the harbor of Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania, from the Marine Hospital of Pennsylvania, for the protection of the harbor of Erie, if the acceptance thereof shall be recommended by a board of officers of the Corps of Engineers appointed by the President.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1872.

General Orders No. 40.

The following acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. An Act to provide for furnishing trusses to disabled soldiers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every soldier of the Union army who was ruptured while in the line of duty during the late war for the suppression of the Rebellion, shall be entitled to receive a single or double truss of such style as may be designed by the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army as suited for such disability.

Sec. 2. That application for such truss shall be made by the ruptured soldier to an examining surgeon for pensions, whose duty it shall be to examine such applicant, and for every such applicant found to have a rupture or hernia, shall prepare and forward to the Surgeon-General an application for such truss, without charge to the soldier.

Sec. 3. That the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army is hereby authorized and directed to purchase and procure the number of trusses which may be required for distribution to such disabled soldiers, at a price not greater than the same are sold to the trade at wholesale; and the cost of the same shall be paid, upon the requisition of the Surgeon-General, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved April 28, 1872.

II. An Act to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty, under the act of July 28, 1866.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for filing claims for additional bounty, under the act of July 28, 1866, and which expired by limitation January 13, 1871, be, and the same is hereby, revived and extended until the 30th day of January, 1873; and that all claims for such bounties filed in the proper department after the 13th day of January, 1871, and before the passage of this act, shall be deemed to have been filed in due time, and shall be considered and decided without filing.

Approved April 22, 1872.

III. An Act for the relief of the heirs of the late Captain B. R. Perkins, of the U. S. Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act all soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the service of the United States, who may die in a destitute condition, shall be allowed burial in the national cemeteries of the United States.

Approved June 1, 1872.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 13, 1872.

General Orders No. 42.

The following acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. An Act to authorize the appointment of certain officers in the Quartermaster's Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and hereby is, authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint, certain officers of the Quartermaster's Department to the grades they would have held in said department, respectively, had the vacancies created therein by the act of July 28, 1866, from the rank of major to the rank of colonel, both inclusive, been filled by promotion by seniority: Provided, That no officer shall be deprived of his relative rank or reduced from his present grade by this act, and that the officers whose appointments are herein authorized shall take rank and receive pay only from the date of their confirmation.

Approved, June 3, 1872.

II. An Act to enable the President to appoint a Paymaster-General of the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sixth section of the act of 3d March, 1866, making appropriations for the support of the Army, is so far modified that the President is hereby authorized to appoint a Paymaster-General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel; said appointment to date from the time the appointee assumed the duties of the office, to fill the vacancy now existing.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 1, 1872.

General Court-martial Orders No. 14.

In the case of Captain A. B. Cain, Fourth Infantry, sentenced by a General Court-martial, which convened at Louisville, Ky., March 29, 1872, "to be suspended from rank and command for the period of six months, and to forfeit all pay during the same period except fifty dollars per month, and to be confined to the limits of the post where his company may be stationed during the same period" (General Orders No. 31, headquarters Department of the South, Louisville, Ky., May 4, 1872), the unexecuted portion of the sentence is hereby remitted, and Captain Cain will be restored to duty.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSSEND, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending June 17, 1872.

Tuesday, June 6.

So much of Special Orders No. 131, of the 7th instant, from this office, as grants leave of absence for six months to Major Jacob E. Burbank, Paymaster, is hereby amended to read on account of ill health.

In order to enable him to comply with paragraph 9, Special Orders No. 128, June 4, 1872, from this office, Captain S. M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers, is hereby relieved from recruiting service, and will transfer the recruiting funds and property for which he is responsible to the officer designated by the commanding officer Engineer Battalion to relieve him.

The commanding officer Engineer Battalion will designate an officer of his command to proceed to New York city and relieve Captain S. M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers, from duty as recruiting officer.

The superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will prepare and forward, under proper charge, two hundred recruits to Benicia Barracks, California, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding-general Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to the Fifth Cavalry.

As soon as existing requisitions have been filled, the superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, from Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, one hundred recruits, (via Sioux City, Iowa, and the Missouri River,) to Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding officer Seventh Infantry for assignment to his regiment.

Discharged.—Recruit George Minckler, alias John Evans, Mounted Service U. S. Army.

Transferred.—Private Zacharias Rost, Company I, Third Cavalry, to the Fifth Cavalry.

Wednesday, June 12.

The leave of absence granted Captain Morgan L. Ogden, Eighteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 96, May 10, 1872, from headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended thirty days.

Thursday, June 13.

As soon as existing requisitions have been filled, the superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, from Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, one hundred recruits to Sioux City, Iowa, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding general Military Division of the Missouri for assignment to the following companies of the Sixth Infantry: Twenty-five for Companies B and C; Twenty-five for Companies H and K; Fifty for Companies A, D, E, F, G, and I.

The leave of absence granted Captain Gerald Russell, Third Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 26, April 6, 1872, from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby extended four months.

Discharged.—Hospital Steward H. T. Ash, U. S. Army.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Oliver Wetmore, Jr., Nineteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 64, May 1, 1872, from headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended sixty days.

Saturday, June 15.

Discharged.—Recruit Frederick Reinke, Company F, Fourth Infantry.

Transferred.—Private John Bastian, Company I, Eighth Infantry, to Company D, Eighteenth Infantry.

Monday, June 17.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Assistant-Surgeon Harvey E. Brown is hereby detailed to make the inspections and reports required under the joint resolution of Congress approved June 6, 1872, "Providing for a more effective system of quarantine on the southern and gulf coasts," and will proceed via New York City to Norfolk, Virginia; thence to such other towns or ports on the Atlantic coast as may be comprised in the said resolution; thence to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he will take his station and make the necessary visits and inspections on the gulf coast. On the 1st of November next he will return to this city and make his report to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon-General.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant James E. Bell, First Artillery, in Special Orders No. 13, May 19, 1872, from headquarters, Military Division of the Atlantic, is hereby extended fifteen days.

Discharged.—Private William E. Place, Battery G, Fifth Artillery, to enable him to enter the Soldier's Home; Private Stephen Brown, Company D, First Infantry. This soldier is not entitled to travel pay.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company H, Second Artillery, from Presidio, Cal., to Sitka, Alaska.

Company F, Fourth Artillery, from Fort Foote, Md., to Fort Washington, Md.

Company M, Fourth Artillery, from Fort Washington, Md., to Fort Foote, Md.

Company K, Fourth Cavalry, from Fort Richardson, Tex., to Fort Concho, Tex.

Company E, Fifth Infantry, from Fort Larned, Kas., to Fort Hays, Kas.

Companies F and I, Twenty-fifth Infantry, from Fort Duncan, Tex., to Fort Stockton, Tex.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brig.-Gen. Jos. K. Barnes Surgeon-General.

THE following passed just before the close of Congress:

Whereas experience has proved that the present system of quarantine on the Southern and Gulf coasts is insufficient to prevent the ravages of yellow fever in the cities and towns of that section: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, directed to detail one or more medical officers of the regular Army, who shall, during the coming season, visit each town or port on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast, which is subject or liable to invasions of yellow fever, and shall confer with the authorities of such port or town with reference to the establishment of a more uniform and effective system of quarantine, and who shall ascertain all facts having reference to the outbreaks of this disease in such ports or towns, and whether any system of quarantine is likely to be effective in preventing invasions of yellow fever; and if so, what system will least interfere with the interests of commerce at said ports; and shall make also a detailed report on this subject to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon-General, on or before the assembling of the third session of the Forty-Second Congress, in December, 1872.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Brigadier-General A. H. Terry, Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

Raleigh, North Carolina.—The General Court-martial which convened at Raleigh, North Carolina, May 14, pursuant to S. O. No. 87, c. s., headquarters Department of the South, and of which Colonel G. W. Getty, Third Artillery, is president, dissolved May 28.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Fort Jefferson, Florida.—A General Court-martial meet at Fort Jefferson, Florida, June 24. Detail for the court: Captain Erskine Gittings, First Lieutenants George F. Barstow, James M. Lancaster, A. G. Verplanck, Albert F. Pike; Second Lieutenant Benj. H. Randolph, Third Artillery; Second Lieutenant Henry C. Danes, Third Artillery, is appointed judge-advocate of the court.

Jackson Barracks, Louisiana.—A General Court-martial met at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, June 17. Detail for the court: Captains Philip H. Remington, Jacob H. Smith, Luke O'Reilly; First Lieutenant Mark Walker; Second Lieutenants Thomas M. Wenie, William M. Bandy, Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant H. H. Crews, Nineteenth Infantry, is appointed judge-advocate of the court.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'rs Chicago, Ill.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed the following Commission to visit the hostile tribes of Indians, demonstrating against the Union Pacific Railroad. General B. R. Cowan, John S. Delano, and J. W. Wham. The Commission were to leave for the Yellowstone country about the 20th inst.

From New Mexico comes the report that the Ute Indian difficulties at Tieira Amarilla, New Mexico, which recently threatened a prolonged war with the tribe, are coming to an end. General Granger's presence, who had arrived before last dispatches left, made the Indians see the futility of resistance. In a recent fight with troops, begun by themselves, the Utes lost one killed and four wounded.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
Chaplain John Woart, U. S. Army, June 10 was

authorized to visit, in his official capacity, Forts Ransom, Pembina, Totten, Wadsworth, and the new post on the James. He will inspect at each post visited and report upon the condition of the schools for enlisted men, as directed to be established in General Orders No. 56, series of 1866, War Department, Adjutant-General's office.

Payment of Troops.—Major William Smith, paymaster U. S. Army, June 12 was directed to make payments to June 30, in the order named, of the troops stationed at Forts Buford, Stevenson, new post at Northern Pacific Railroad crossing of the Missouri river, Fort Rice, Grand River and Cheyenne Agencies, Fort Sully, Lower Brûlé Agency, and Fort Randall, Dakota Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

A party of forty Kiowas, well-armed and mounted, evidently from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, are in New Mexico. They recently killed a Mexican in San Miguel county, and wounded another. They also robbed a ranch near Taos, taking arms, provisions, and animals.

Eighth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect from August 1, 1872, has been granted Second Lieutenant J. A. Dennison.

Tenth Cavalry.—The chief paymaster of the Department June 10 was directed to detail one of the paymasters under his charge to Fort Gibson, C. N., for the purpose of paying the three companies of the Tenth U. S. Cavalry now at that place to April 30.

Sixth Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant C. C. Morrison, June 14, was ordered to Santa Fe, N. M., reporting, upon arrival, to the commanding officer District of New Mexico, for duty as acting engineer officer of the district. Captain Daniel Madden, June 13 was relieved from duty as member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Hays, Kansas, by S. O. No. 84, c. s., from headquarters, and Captain Joseph Kerin appointed in his place.

Eighth Infantry.—A telegram from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, of 11th instant, granted leave of absence for seven days to First Lieutenant Charles F. Losche.

Fort Lyon, C. T.—A General Court-martial will meet at Fort Lyon, C. T., June 24. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Brooke, Captains J. F. Kent, J. H. Page, Third U. S. Infantry; Captain W. A. Rafferty, Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant W. S. Mackay, Third U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant G. S. Anderson, Sixth U. S. Cavalry. Captain A. A. Woodhull, assistant surgeon U. S. A., judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Post Chaplain Alpha Wright, U. S. Army, June 11.

Sidney Barracks, Neb.—A General Court-martial met at Sidney Barracks, Nebraska, June 12, 1872. Detail for the court: Major Nathan A. M. Dudley, Third Cavalry; Captain Thomas B. Burrowes, Ninth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Heizmann, Medical Department; First Lieutenant John P. Walker, Third Cavalry; Second Lieutenants George F. Chase, Third Cavalry; and Walter S. Wyatt, Ninth Infantry. First Lieutenant William W. Rogers, Ninth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Second Cavalry.—Captain James Egan June 5 was discharged from attendance as witness before civil court at Omaha, and ordered to join his station at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of sixty days, was granted First Lieutenant P. H. Ellis, June 13.

Third Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Captain Thomas L. Brent, June 13.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General Geo. G. Meade: Hdq'rs Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Brigadier-General Irvin McDowell: Cor. Greene and Houston Sts., N.Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending June 18, 1872: Surgeon E. Smith, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant C. M. Callahan, Third Artillery; Assistant Surgeon J. V. Lauderdale, U. S. Army; Colonel W. F. Barry, Second Artillery; Major A. Montgomery, quartermaster U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant William V. Wolf, Second Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Harvey Brown, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Charles A. Worden, U. S. Army (unassigned); Second Lieutenant T. B. Nichols, U. S. Army (unassigned); Second Lieutenant W. C. McFarland, U. S. Army (unassigned); Assistant Surgeon John H. Bartholow, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant John Dougherty, U. S. Army (unassigned); Second Lieutenant Frank P. Reap, U. S. Army (unassigned); Second Lieutenant C. H. Watts, U. S. Army (unassigned); Second Lieutenant John W. Wilkinson, U. S. Army (unassigned); Second Lieutenant A. Henely, U. S. Army (unassigned); Second Lieutenant A. M. Henry, U. S. Army (unassigned); Captain E. N. Liscum, Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant T. E. Merritt, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Major H. G. Gibson, Third Artillery; Second Lieutenant George C. Pond, U. S. Army (unassigned); Second Lieutenant C. A. Booth, U. S. Army (unassigned); Second Lieutenant Henry R. Semby, U. S. Army (unassigned).

Fifth Artillery.—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant Frank Thorp June 11.

Fourth Artillery.—By direction of the Secretary of War, Batteries M and F, now stationed respectively at Forts Washington and Foote, Maryland, June 11 were ordered to exchange stations.

Major Alexander Montgomery, quartermaster U. S. Army, having reported to the department commander, in compliance with S. O. No. 74, c. s., War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, June 15 was ordered to Boston, Mass., to relieve Major J. G. Chandler, quartermaster U. S. Army, of his duties in the Department of the East, as directed in the above-mentioned orders.

Major Thomas F. Barr, judge-advocate U. S. Army, June 15 was ordered to Chelsea, Mass., on public business connected with his department.

Assistant Surgeon Leonard Y. Loring, U. S. Army, having reported to the department commander in compliance with paragraph 4, S. O. No. 118, c. s., War Department, Adjutant-General's office, June 14 was ordered to Fort Wood, N. Y. harbor, to report to the commanding officer for temporary duty.

Second Artillery.—The leave of absence for seven days taken on June 13 by Colonel William F. Barry, commanding Fort Monroe, Va., under the provisions of paragraph 180, Revised U. S. Army Regulations, was extended three days June 15.

Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.—A General Court-martial met at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, on June 20. Detail for the court: Captain Richard Arnold, Fifth Artillery; Captain L. L. Langdon, First Artillery; Assistant Surgeon S. M. Horton, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant J. M. Ingalls, First Artillery; First Lieutenant Joseph Keefe, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant Wells Willard, Fifth Artillery, is appointed judge-advocate.

Eighth Infantry.—Leave of absence until July 1 was granted Captain J. J. Van Horn June 17.

Port Wood, N. Y. H.—Assistant Surgeon J. V. Lauderdale, U. S. Army, having reported to the department commander, in compliance with S. O. No. 130, c. s., War Department Adjutant-General's office, June 17 was ordered to report to the commanding officer: Port Wood, New York harbor, for temporary duty, relieving Assistant Surgeon Leonard Y. Loring, U. S. Army, who will thereupon proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, New York, and report to the commanding officer for duty as post surgeon.

West Point.—The ceremony of according the diplomas to the graduates took place at four o'clock Thursday afternoon, June 13, in the little chapel adjoining the library building. It was intended to have the ceremony held in open air on the grassy plot near the chapel; but a heavy rain storm prevented. The ceremony was a very short one in the chapel. Owing to the rain the visitors in attendance were not numerous, and those who were present were for the most part friends or relatives of the graduates. The Secretary of War, General Belknap, delivered the diplomas, and addressed the graduates as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CLASS OF 1872.—It is a difficult task, at a time like this, and at a moment of so much interest to yourselves, to speak properly words which the heart prompts, but whose utterance seems like the giving of untimely advice: yet plain expression may be pardoned when frankness of language finds its justification in the interest of the occasion. As you enter the regiments of a profession which, in all lands, has ever ranked among the highest, you will not forget that you have your country's honor in your keeping. She expects you to brave danger for her sake, to endure hardship in her cause, and to suffer and to die, perhaps, that she may live. In peace you are to labor in fields of duty more quiet, yet often not less important, and whether in war or peace to be faithful, true and purely loyal. Though the sounds of war have ceased the country expects you to guard her honor as you would your own, and to carry her flag with the same pride which prompts you among more martial scenes. The occurrences of the rebellion, through which the land has safely passed, have given this academy a reputation and a name so high that your work will not be done unless your efforts bend toward the preservation of that unpotted fame. And yet in this endeavor you will find that all which has been taught you here—all that you have gathered from books and studies—is but the opening of the doorway to the vast resources of that knowledge which will come to you with experience and years. Men who know but little of the studies of your course are often sound in that knowledge which time fastens on the mind of the observing man, and while your associations may often be with men unlearned in books, you may sometimes gather wisdom from them, and find them no unworthy rivals.

It is not necessary for me to remind you of that great uprising of the people, when, from every field and fire-side, and the various advocations of business life, citizens of every calling gave their services to sustain the nation. Unused to arms, unprepared for warlike scenes, and unfamiliar with military movements, they gathered in numbers which surprised the world, and, under the leadership of men who in this academy learned the stern duties of the art of war, fought until their labors closed in perfect triumph. These citizen soldiers stood side by side with men who passed through the section rooms of this institution; they marched to victory under their command, and these same leaders gladly acknowledge the faith, and bravery, and untiring energy of that remarkable body of men who formed the volunteer soldiers of the armies of the United States, while that leader of leaders, the present President, told the combined forces of regulars and volunteers, in his final order: "Your battles, sieges, and marches have dimmed the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent in defence of liberty and right for all time to come." Recall the names of these distinguished graduates who have preceded you in the march of life, many of whom have made their names immortal. Sheridan and Sherman and Grant and many others still live, whose names are recorded high up on the columns of their country's history. Thomas and Sedgwick, and Reynolds and McPherson and Sill and Harker, with armor tarnished by toil and time, but with hearts unstained by dishonor, have gone into the presence of the God of Battles. Trained here by teachers devoted to the cause in which they are engaged, you owe them gratitude, the extent of which you cannot measure now, but which you will fully appreciate when the active duties of army life bring into view the benefits of the education here conferred. Sadly do we recall the memories of those of this corps of professors who, since I last addressed a class of graduates, have gone from earth. Willingly do we drop our tribute of esteem upon their graves. Zealous, faithful, and loving their calling, we recognize their own best

epitaph in the recounted deeds of many of the graduates whom they taught, and we say of them, in all sincerity, that they "fought the good fight and kept the faith."

The associations which cluster around this locality almost bring with them inspiration. Here transpired many of those incidents which made the revolution of the colonies famous. Here Washington and his comrades of the patriot army encamped in Continental days. This lovely stream, as beautiful then as now, held on its face the reflection of these mountains, while the sun, as it moved in its daily course, looked down upon this plain, with its light darkened by the shadows of these same great hills. Here, where the memories of the Revolution become more sacred with the lapse of time, it is fortunate, gentlemen, that the earlier years of your military life are cast. You take from these surroundings much to fasten your faith in the hopes of the republic, and much to make your love for liberty lasting and secure. You read here the stories of the Revolution, and take from their pages useful lessons. You cherish here the legends which tell of the trials and privations and anxious cares of those fathers of the land; for from them we gather influences which make of us better men. In the library of the War Department at Washington are many of the original order books of those regiments of the Continental Army which were encamped upon this ground. The ink that marks those pages is as black as ever. The hands that made those records were, years ago, still in death, but the heart of any man will bound with patriotic feelings when he looks upon those lines written in the cause of liberty nearly a century ago. It but remains to bid you all farewell. The future of the country is bright beyond all promise. A career is open to the young soldier, which, if he is true to himself, will bring no shame, but which may be eventful beyond anticipation. I believe that you will bear true allegiance to the constitution of that country under whose protecting banner you stand today—that standard which has been borne through many trials, and which, with its blended colors brighter than ever, is not only the Flag of the Union, but now in reality the Flag of the Free.

The following is a list of the graduates, in the order of their standing:

[1.] Birnie.	[30.] Wilkinson.
[2.] Carr.	[31.] Hoyt.
[3.] Blunt.	[32.] Watts.
[4.] Lyon.	[33.] Allen, L. C.
[5.] Baker.	[34.] Henly.
[6.] Briggs.	[35.] McFarland.
[7.] Griffith.	[36.] Norris.
[8.] Allen, J.	[37.] Patterson.
[9.] Wallace.	[38.] Wetmore.
[10.] Moore.	[39.] Worden.
[11.] Henry.	[40.] Miller.
[12.] Parkhurst.	[41.] Nichols.
[13.] Gilman.	[42.] Dougherty.
[14.] Wood.	[43.] Rogers.
[15.] Van Ordale.	[44.] Jones.
[16.] Ruhlan.	[45.] Ogle.
[17.] Varnum.	[46.] Hanna.
[18.] West.	[47.] Abbott.
[19.] Harrington.	[48.] Bruner.
[20.] Yeatman.	[49.] Evans.
[21.] Kibbitt.	[50.] Tetherly.
[22.] Pond.	[51.] Low.
[23.] Jamar.	[52.] Wygant.
[24.] Wall.	[53.] James.
[25.] Walker.	[54.] Landon.
[26.] Woolbury.	[55.] Davenport.
[27.] Hatfield.	[56.] Reap.
[28.] Allen, J.	[57.] Goodwin.
[29.] Booth.	

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Maj.-Gen. J. M. Schofield: *Hdg'r's, San Francisco, Cal.*

The following officers reported at headquarters, Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending June 11: Captain Harry M. Smith, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieutenant John L. Tiernon, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant E. W. Stone, Twenty-first Infantry.

Captain Henry Wagner, First Cavalry, commanding the post of Camp McDermot, Nevada, and Major and Brevet Major-General Eugene C. Carr, of the Fifth Cavalry, commanding Camp McDowell, Arizona, last report that the Indians have been driving off cattle in their vicinity of late. From the latter post the thieving Indians were trailed, the next day, toward Camp Reno, but they scattered, and the trail could not be followed. On the trail was picked up a descriptive list of one of the Indians who was fed at the post last winter.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook, Headquarters, Prescott, A. T. The Department of the Interior received the following June 13:

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, June 11, 1872.
General F. A. Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:
I have with me four Apache chiefs, two Pimas, one Papago, and two representatives of Apache Mohanes, with an interpreter. The Indians had not left Grant nor White Mountain reservation. They are at peace, and wish to keep it. The story that the Apaches had probably killed an interpreter at Camp Grant proves to be without foundation. Superintendent Bende and Captain Williamson are with me. Expect me about the 20th.
O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General U. S. Army.
Apache Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The first annual meeting of the Artillery Association of the Army of the Potomac was held at the Commonwealth Hotel, Boston, June 19, 1872. The meeting was called to order by the President, General Wm. F. Barry, in command at Fortress Monroe, General C. S. Wainwright acting as secretary. Letters were read from Truman Seymour, Richard Waterman, James A. Jones and others, expressing regret at not being able to attend.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, General William F. Barry; Secretary, General C. S. Wainwright; Treasurer, Lieutenant F. M. Sackett; Executive Committee—Major John Bigelow, General R. R. Ricketts, Captain J. F. Huntington. The company visited the fortresses in the harbor, by invitation of General Benham.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE frigate *Congress* arrived at Leghorn, May 23, from Naples.

THE *Wachusett*, arrived at Gibraltar, June 3, from the United States.

THE United States steamer *Pocahontas* arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., June 15.

THE steamer *Mohican* is ordered out of commission. She will lay up at Mare Island.

THE *Portsmouth*, from New York May 5, was at Funchal, May 18. All well.

THE *Narragansett*, from the South Pacific, was reported at Honolulu, on June 15.

DURING the absence of Secretary Robeson, Admiral Case is Acting Secretary of the Navy.

THE United States steamers *Monocacy*, *Palos* and *Saco* are at Shanghai, and the *Ashuelot* at Hong Kong.

THE United States survey steamer *Hassler*, with the *Agassiz* expedition, was at Lima, Peru, on the 27th of May.

THE *Benicia*, of the East India squadron, has been ordered to San Francisco to receive a new crew and detail of officers.

THE U. S. steamer *Lackawanna* has been ordered from San Francisco to China, to relieve the *Benicia*, which is ordered home.

COMMODORE D. AMMEN, chief of Bureau of Navigation, will shortly make a tour of inspection at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

THE U. S. steamer *Ossipee*, 3d rate, has received orders to proceed to New York, and is expected to leave Payta, Peru, about the 10th of June.

THE United States steamer *Pensacola*, flagship of Commodore Stembel, arrived at Valparaiso on the 9th of May, all well. She left for Callao on the 14th.

THE *Juniata* put into Bermuda June 15, for coal, her supply having failed in the voyage from the Mediterranean. She was to leave immediately for Boston.

THE second-rate steamers *Omaha* and *Richmond* are now being fitted out for sea at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and will be ready to sail in a month or six weeks.

THE *Portsmouth*, which left New York on May 4, arrived at Madeira on the 18th of May, having made one of the quickest passages on record—viz, in thirteen days and four hours.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER Charles J. McDougal, U. S. Navy, while on a tour of inspection of the 12th and 13th Districts, L. H. Dept., passed Sunday, May 26, with the Army officers of Fort Cape Disappointment.

THE *Kansas* left Aspinwall for the United States June 15, but will return next fall with a surveying party to explore the Nicaragua route for an interoceanic ship canal. Another expedition will go out in January next.

THE *Tallapoosa* will sail from Washington on Saturday on her usual trip, with freight to the Navy-yards. She will stop at Annapolis and receive on board the class of cadet engineers, about fifteen in number, who will make their practice cruise for instruction on board the *Tallapoosa*.

REAR-ADmiral de Survile, Captain du Pin de Saint Andre, of the French frigate *Minerve*, visited the Brooklyn Navy-yard, June 19. They were received with honors by Vice-Admiral Rowan at the Lyceum, and afterward escorted through the yard. After a long tour of inspection they were attended to their steamer by various officers of the Navy-yard.

THE Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds say they will exercise their best judgment in carrying out the law of Congress appropriating \$20,000 of the late Admiral Farragut, to be faithful in form and feature, and most appropriate for erection in Farragut square. Artists have from now until the 1st of January next to prepare their designs. The selection is to be made within thirty days thereafter by the committee.

ON the morning of the 29th of April last, the Russian frigate *Sevastopol*, accompanied by the corvette *Bogatirev*, arrived at Rio de Janeiro after a lengthy cruise. Prince Alexis, third son of the Emperor of Russia, who still holds the rank of second lieutenant, was in the *Sevastopol*. The Vice-Admiral, Possiet, exchanged the regular naval courtesies and salutes and landed the mails and despatches. The Grand Duke and the officers and men of the fleet are reported as being in excellent health.

REAR-ADmiral Joseph Lanman, recently relieved from the command of the South Atlantic fleet, will be placed on the retired list on the 18th of July, on account of long and faithful service. His retirement will promote Commodore A. M. Pennock, now in command of the *Portsmouth* (N. H.) Navy-yard, to the grade of Rear-Admiral. Captain H. H. Wyman, now in charge of the hydrographic office, to the grade of Commodore, and Commander S. R. Franklin to the grade of Captain.

THE examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, which commenced on the 5th of June, closed on the 15th. Sixty candidates were examined, but the report of the Board as to how many were qualified for admission has not yet been received. The practice-ship *Constellation*, with the third and fourth classes from the Naval Academy, has sailed from Annapolis for the Summer cruise along the coast. The second class has been granted leave of absence, and the graduating class will be ordered to sea on various vessels of the Navy.

A DESPATCH from St. Thomas, dated June 6, 1872, says: The American steamer *Virginian* is lying at Porto Cabello, Venezuela, and the report has reached here by the packet from that port that the captain of the Span-

ish man-of-war *Herona* has declared his intention of cutting the *Virginian* out, in despite of the protest of the American Consul. The *Virginian* was reported to have arrived at Porto Cabello in distress, but the Spaniards hold that it was a preconcerted voyage, and that she went there for the purpose of taking men to Cuba to aid the Cuban insurgents.

THE U. S. steamer *Frolic*, Lieutenant-Commander Schoonmaker in command, sailed from Brooklyn Navy-yard June 20, at an early hour with a party of guests. She stopped at the Battery, where she took on board, among others, Secretary Robeson, and proceeded to Long Branch for the President and Mrs. Grant. The *Frolic* then steamed to the course of the New York Yacht Club. The *Vermont* band, composed of twenty-four musicians, under the leadership of Mr. Peter Ali, accompanied the *Frolic* on the trip, and a collation was served on board. The U. S. steam-tug *Catalpa* also left the Navy-yard for the race-course, taking passengers from the yard. The *Frolic* arrived in New York June 16, from Washington and Baltimore. She is now the flagship of Vice Admiral S. C. Rowan, commanding the New York station and the Navy-yard.

ANOTHER naval swindler is on his rounds, against whom we are requested to warn our readers. He represents himself to be Lieutenant G. H. Robinson, U. S. Navy, and has drawn two checks on Pay Director J. C. Eldredge at Navy-yard, Brooklyn, for \$200 each, within a month of each other; one is dated at Chicago, and the other from Simpson's Bank, Kansas. The last was presented by Howes & Macy, of New York, for collection, and pronounced by Pay Director Eldredge fraudulent. The last Navy Register contains the name of G. H. Robinson, mate, whose appointment was revoked last February. There is no officer in the navy at present by that name entitled to or drawing pay.

THE Secretary of the Navy has organized a recruiting service for the Marine Corps, comprising an unusually large number of officers, who are to commence immediately to raise five hundred to one thousand men to fill that branch of defence up to its authorized standard. Colonel Charles G. Macauley has been appointed superintendent of recruiting, with headquarters in this city, and Major T. Y. Field, Captains James Forney and H. A. Bartlett, Lieutenants William Wallace, Charles T. Williams, Henry C. Cochran, and A. H. O'Brien, have been detailed to assist him. Captain Bartlett and Lieutenants Cochran and Wallace will operate in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts, and the others in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. The men obtained will be sent in detachments to the nearest station.

THE Secretary of the Navy has rendered the following acknowledgment of an act of heroism on the part of Second Assistant Engineer George Cowie, jr., U. S. N., and seaman Couch, and landsman George W. Cutter, who rescued John Mitchell, seaman, from drowning on the 27th of May. Mitchell fell from aloft, and striking a mooring chain, fracturing his thigh, would have been drowned had it not been for these men.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 12, 1872.

Second Assistant Engineer Geo. Cowie, jr., U. S. steamer *Pocahontas*:

SIR: The Department takes pleasure in informing you that it has received from your commanding officer, Captain Crosby, a report highly honorable to you as an officer, and giving you claims to public respect and esteem as an individual. It refers to the courage and humanity displayed on the 27th ult. by yourself, and also by ordinary seaman Henry Couch and landsman George W. Cutter, in leaping overboard from the *Pocahontas* in order to save the life of seaman James Mitchell, who had fallen from aloft and was so injured by the fall as to be unable to help himself. This act of true heroism will make a part of your history and reputation in the service, and give you a record well worth preserving unblemished.

Medals of honor will be prepared for ordinary seaman Couch and landsman Cutter; and you are at liberty to inform them.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. ROBESON,

Secretary of the Navy.

THE Litchfield *Enquirer*, commenting on the attempts made to show that Captain Colvocoresses committed suicide, says:

Now, unless it can be shown that instead of being a man of handsome property, as was supposed, Captain Colvocoresses had in reality but a small amount, and that his investments largely in Rochester Water Loan bonds, that his list of bonds were fraudulent, that his legacies of \$5,000 in Connecticut bonds to various charities were shams, that the \$21,000 he realized on investments made before his large insurances, in Erie and Pacific Mail stocks, and sold since, have been lost in subsequent operations, the whole theory of suicide falls to the ground; for if he was robbed there is no question that he was murdered. Taking into consideration the high character of the man, the improbability of self-immolation by one not in desperate circumstances, the wonderful cunning necessary to have conceived such a plot and contrived its details, involving as they do a most hazardous attempt to gain off fictitious lists of property on those who would make the sharpest inquiry; taking into consideration also the awful hardihood of consummating such a fraud with suicide, there would seem no just ground left for a theory so entirely at variance with all the probabilities as well as with all the facts of the case. The only facts relied upon as indicating suicide are the large insurance of the deceased, the fact that no struggle was heard and that a half hour of time (at the largest estimate) was occupied by the deceased in going from Sterling House to Clinton street. As regards the former there is certainly weight in the reason given by Captain Colvocoresses for insuring so largely. It is known that our relations with Spain have often been of late such as to render war not improbable. In that case, the deceased's expectation of being called into active service would have undoubtedly been realized and his outlay justified. Even without any such anticipation, life insurance has been viewed by

many as a profitable form of investment. The time occupied in going from the hotel to the steamboat landing is easily accounted for in many ways, but it seems most probable that the deceased was decoyed away by the two men with whom he was probably seen at the corner of Clinton and Main streets by two passers by. That his cane was broken and his clothing disarranged does not necessarily imply such a noisy struggle as would attract the attention of persons in the houses near where it occurred. Of course these facts would strike different minds with different force, but to none could they seem unaccountable; whereas the difficulties in the way of the suicide theory must strike every unprejudiced person as absolutely insuperable. It is certain that among those in Litchfield who knew Captain Colvocoresses best and who know most about his business affairs no such idea prevails.

THE LITCHFIELD (CONN.) SENTINEL says that the will of the late Captain Colvocoresses, who was so mysteriously murdered in Bridgeport, has been admitted to probate. It gives \$2,000 to the Bible Society; \$1,000 to the indigent people of Norwich, Vt.; \$1,000 to the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Children of Seamen; \$1,000 to the Selectmen of Litchfield, to be expended by them in furnishing a religious and secular newspaper to the paupers at the town-house, and also to furnish a conveyance to carry them to church on Sundays; \$2,000 to his mother; \$1,000 to erect a monument to Captain Alden Partridge. He gives his wife the life use of one-half the real estate, and one-fifth of his personal property. His son Ensign George M. Colvocoresses is to have one-fifth absolutely; and the remainder is given to George M. Woodruff, Esq., in trust for his three daughters. The will is dated March 9, 1872, and a codicil is dated May 1, 1872.

COMMANDER MEADE has been ordered to take charge of the arrangements for fitting out the *Narragansett* for the survey of the Pacific Ocean. He will make such changes as may be found necessary; her battery will be left at Callao, and after the necessary repairs the *Narragansett* will go to Panama, where she will receive the officers of the expedition and the surveying instruments, and commence the survey of the outer part of the peninsula of Lower California. In the meantime the *Portsmouth*, now on her way to the United States with the officers and crew of the *Lancaster*, of the South Atlantic squadron, will be fitted out with steam launches and all other appliances. She will leave for the Pacific as soon as the repairs are finished. Commander Skerrett is to have command of the expedition. The *Yantic* is being rapidly fitted out at Norfolk, and will be ordered to the East India squadron. She is expected to sail some time in July. The monitor *Mahopac*, also fitting out at Norfolk, will be ready for sea in a few weeks. The repairs will make her more effective than ever.

From the *North Atlantic Fleet* we have the following news, June 11th. Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding U. S. Naval forces on North Atlantic Station, officially promulgated the appointment of Captain Egbert Thompson, as Chief of Staff of the North Atlantic fleet in place of Captain Foxhall A. Parker, placed on sick leave. Capt. Thompson also commands the Flag Ship *Worcester*, which is now at Key West as are also the *Canandaigua*, Captain Richard T. Renshaw and the *Terror*, Captain S. P. Quackenbush. June 10, Lieutenant-Commander A. N. Mitchell, reported to Rear-Admiral Lee for duty as officer in charge of stores at Key West. June 8, the U. S. Steamer *Nantasket* Commander C. C. Carpenter, arrived at Key West from Havanna, and left on the 11th for Portland, Me. Midshipman George A. Sanderson has been detached from the *Canandaigua* and ordered to the *Worcester*, also Midshipman J. J. Hunker, to the same vessel, both for staff duty. A Naval General Court-martial (with Capt. R. T. Renshaw as President and Lieutenant, C. C. Todd as Judge-Advocate) convened on the *Canandaigua* June 11.

BEFORE their departure for Philadelphia Indians now on a visit Est., comprising Red Cloud, Red Leaf, Stabber, Little Wound, The-Man-Who-Has-a-Raven-On-His-Head and others, eight in all, with two interpreters, paid a visit to the French frigate *Minerve*, which arrived at New York a short time ago. They were each in turn presented, and, after some vigorous handshaking, conducted to the officers' wardroom, where they partook of a handsome collation, and did ample justice to the wine and liquors offered them. Admiral de Surville (the *Minerve* being his flagship) afterward escorted them to his cabin, where they were treated to champagne, which they likewise appeared to enjoy hugely. In drinking the Admiral's health Red Cloud made a short speech, which was translated by the interpreter as follows: My grandfather left to his descendants a legacy of friendship for the French, who were his allies. My father and myself have been forced from our lands to the Rocky Mountains and can go no farther. We only ask for peace and the possession of our own. To a Frenchman his name and country are a passport to our hearts and friendship. I regret that your country is too far for us to visit, but my good wishes go with you to your far-off country. The Admiral, in reply, expressed his thanks for Red Cloud's friendly feelings towards the French nation, and hoped that he would again see them. After a stay of about two hours the Indians departed, highly delighted with their visit. In recognition of the hospitality extended to them Red Cloud afterward sent on board a wampum belt, a scalping-knife with ornamented sheath, and other articles of Indian workmanship as a gift to the Admiral and the officers.

A DESPATCH from Kingston, Jamaica, June 9, 1872, announces that the steamer *Edgar Stewart*, which escaped from the United States steamer *Wyoming* and the Spanish steamer *Francisco de Borga* on the 14th of May, arrived at Aspinwall on the 21st. After escaping from her pursuers she made an attempt to run into the coast of Cuba, where she landed a boat with four men; but, having been seen by a Spanish gunboat, she aground ran away in the direction of Jamaica. She was fired at several times, but her great speed enabled her to escape capture and reach Aspinwall. The boat from the

Edgar Stewart reached Port Maria, on the north side of Jamaica, with the four men, who had been for three days without food or water. On the arrival of the *Edgar Stewart* at Aspinwall the Cubans on board rose against the captain because he insisted upon sailing for an American port, as he had been directed to do by the United States vice-consul, while they were determined to land in Cuba. The *Wyoming* however, hove in sight, and the captain of the *Edgar Stewart* immediately hoisted the American flag Union down, when boat was sent from the *Wyoming* to see what was the matter. The Cubans, on seeing this, made their escape to the shore, and now threaten to assassinate the captain if they can only lay hold of him. The captain of the *Wyoming* then took charge of the *Edgar Stewart* in the name of the United States Government, to protect American interests. The captain of the *Edgar Stewart* now wishes to sell 700 stand of arms to pay off his crew, he having no money whereabouts to discharge the obligations of the ship. It is believed the Cubans intended to have taken on board the cargo of the *Virginia*, which is lying at Aspinwall and have sailed with it for Cuba.

The Department of Provisions and Clothing at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, under the charge of Pay-Director C. J. Emory, is conducted in the best manner possible—which means that what is purchased for the use of the Navy is tested, stored, and kept in so admirably a way that the Navy will not be compelled to eat half-stale bread, butter, pickles, etc., or be forced to buy inferior clothing. In a cellar of the building, as cool as an ice-house, are stored the butter and pickles, which after being purchased are repacked and put in air-tight barrels for safe keeping. On the first floor, Receiver W. H. Higgins in charge, are kept the boxed and preserved potatoes, bread, dried apples, tobacco, flour, etc., all being put up in the best manner for preservation and shipping. On the next floor is the office of Chief Clerk T. H. Davis. In this room the clothing is examined and tested. On the same floor is a room containing knickknacks for sailors, such as cotton and silk threads, needles, ribbons, handkerchiefs, jack-knives, razors and shaving kits, etc., etc., the quality of which we cannot vouch for, but the price is certainly satisfactory, considering that they sell a seemingly good razor for twenty-five cents. The quality of these is certified to by one of the clerks who has tried one of them, and still appears to have some of his cuticle left; indeed, he reports that they are "first rate." On this floor also are the rooms for packing clothing and clothing material by hydraulic-presses; the usual method of packing here used, but every precaution is employed to preserve the clothing in as good condition when opened and sold as it was when first bought, and at the same time to so pack it that it will take up but little space. In the left end of the building is the machinery for roasting coffee, grinding pepper, mustard, etc., in charge of Superintendent John Suechan. Here, as elsewhere in the building, everything is in good order and working condition, and as clean as a new pin.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Herald*, writing from off Ville Franche, France, May 28, 1872, gives the following report of a naval race there: For a long time back the *Shenandoah* has not enlisted in any contest with her boats, for the reason that her racing crew has been broken up and dispersed on account of the expiration of the time of some of its members. Since new men have been recruited from time to time it has been the aim in great part to get together such of them as might be qualified to bear themselves well in an aquatic contest, should such an emergency arise. Much attention, however, has not been paid to the subject until the *Congress* arrived in Europe, when, after a due interval, challenges were sent through the fleet, among the rest one to this vessel. The *Congress* had suffered defeat at the hands of the *Plymouth* on two occasions. As a challenge had been sent to the *Shenandoah* it was essential to accept it, and, accepting, to prepare for it. Under the coaching of Lieutenant Very, who has pulled in sharp races himself, the crew of the *Shenandoah* was exercised until it was thought it would have a fair chance of victory even in a good struggle. Some hopes of success were based on the time made by the boat belonging to the *Congress* in the race with the *Plymouth* at Toulon, and the crew was coached to surpass it as much as possible. In the meantime the *Congress* was not idle. Her boat was seen at evening creeping in and out of the harbor, and on still nights the noise of the oars could be heard distinctly, conveying to us the news that she was pulling a very fast stroke. The *Shenandoah*'s cutter is of the regular man-of-war build—not a good one by any means for speed—in length 28 feet 8 inches, in beam 7 feet, with a draught forward of 14½ inches and aft 20 inches, with her crew in her.

The crew selected for the occasion was composed of the following-named men, seated in the order arranged:

Port Side.
Thomas Griffin (bow).
James McQuade.
Charles Gorman.
John O'Neal.
Alexander J. Stewart.
Frank Upton.
Patrick Conway.

Starboard Side.
Charles McDonald.
Edward Anderson.
Thomas Leddy.
Charles Kelly.
George Lane.
John Geary.
James Reilly.

The *Plymouth* was anchored not very far from the starting point, and the crew being much interested in a race in which figured a boat which they had themselves defeated, arranged themselves along the forecastle and along the side of their ship, resembling exactly, with their white caps, an army of turbaned, though not malignant Turks.

At twenty-three minutes past five the rival boats got away, the start being in every way admirable, and the *Congress* boat took the lead at once by about half a boat's length; when abreast the *Shenandoah* she increased the distance between herself and antagonist to a full boat's length, which she continued to hold steadily for a quarter of a mile. Both boats were pulling a stroke of fifty to the minute, and it was very clear that bellows and muscle were the only points to be depended on to win the race. When about seven-eights of a mile of the course had been accomplished the *Shenandoah*'s boat, relaxing nothing of power or speed in its stroke, nor increasing either, closed the gap between it and the head boat, and, moreover, shot ahead. The *Congress* had not diminished the number of strokes, but the pace had killed, as pace is very sure to do. The number of strokes in the boat was the same, but the pepper was completely gone. As a result the *Shenandoah*'s boat's crew, sound as old wine, did the one and three-quarter mile in seventeen minutes, rounding the stake boat forty seconds ahead of their antagonists. Nor had the crew of this boat up to this time exerted its full power, so, called upon by Mr. Very, to make assurance doubly sure, it spurred for about a half mile through a rough head-beat sea, losing an oar in the struggle—Geary's—which he replaced admirably, without throwing anyone out of stroke, but placing such a distance between the *Shenandoah*'s boat and that of the *Congress* as to make the race all over but the shouting. This told on the time, for, as the winning cutter tossed at the stakeboat it was found that the distance back to the winning boat had been pulled in fifteen minutes exactly, although seventeen had been consumed in going out. At five o'clock and fifty-five minutes the *Shenandoah*'s boat crossed the scene, winner of the race and purse in thirty-two minutes. The *Congress* cutter followed one minute and ten seconds later, coming in rather fatigued.

[GENERAL NATURE.—NO. 110.]

AN ACT to fix the pay of certain rear-admirals on the retired list of the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, rear-admirals on the retired list of the Navy, who were retired as captains when the highest grade in the Navy was captain, at the age of sixty-two years, or after forty-five years' service, and who, after their retirement, were promoted to the grade of rear-admiral, and performed the duties of that grade in time of war, shall, when not on duty, be entitled to and receive the pay of rear-admirals on the retired list.

Approved June 5, 1872.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JUNE 12.—Captain Thomas Pattison, to command the receiving ship Ohio on the 30th inst.

Acting Boatswain Wm. Nelson, to the *Wyoming*.

JUNE 13.—Pay Inspector Charles H. Eldridge, as purchasing paymaster at Portsmouth, N. H., on July 1.

Second Assistant Engineer Oscar B. Mills, to the steamer *Tallapoosa*.

JUNE 14.—Midshipmen Charles H. Lyeth, Rogers H. Galt, W. H. Sutherland, Vincendron L. Cottman, and Charles H. Miles, to the *Tucaror*.

JUNE 15.—Assistant Surgeon A. Frank, to temporary recruiting duty at Philadelphia.

DETACHED.

JUNE 12.—Captain R. B. Lowry, from the command of the receiving ship Ohio on the 30th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 13.—Paymaster E. Putnam, from duty as purchasing paymaster at Portsmouth, N. H., on July 1, and ordered to settle accounts.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. Bissell, from special duty, and ordered to settle accounts.

Second Assistant Engineer John Pemberton, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.

JUNE 15.—Passed Assistant Surgeon H. J. Babin, from the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to temporary recruiting duty at New York.

Assistant Surgeon B. S. Mackie, from the *Canonicus*, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Assistant Surgeon E. S. Thatcher, from the *Pawnee*, and ordered to the *Canonicus*.

Assistant Surgeon E. C. Dunning, from the Naval Hospital, Washington, and ordered to the *Pawnee*.

Assistant Surgeon D. Dickenson, from the *Pawnee*, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Theo. S. Thompson, from the Coast Survey steamer *Bibb*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Assistant Paymaster Carey N. Sanders, from the receiving ship at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Coast Survey steamer *Bibb*.

JUNE 17.—Second Assistant Engineers John L. Hannan and M. N. Knowlton, from the *Tallapoosa*, and placed on waiting orders.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending June 15, 1872:

Neil McKenney, seaman, May 12, U. S. steamer *Juniata*, off Gibralter.

David Hartland, seaman, June 4, U. S. steamer *Constellation*.

Patrick Casley, landsman, U. S. steamer *Plymouth*, at Ville Franche.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

JUNE 18.—Second Lieutenant Otway C. Berryman, granted leave of absence for thirty days from 16th inst.

JUNE 12.—Captain C. D. Hebb, orders of 10th inst. cancelled.

Captain Phil. R. Kendall, detached from command of marines at Annapolis, Md., and ordered to assume command at Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

JUNE 14.—Captain C. D. Hebb, relieved from command of Marine Barracks, Pensacola, Fla., and ordered to proceed to Annapolis, Md., and assume command of marines stationed at the United States Naval Academy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

A HEADQUARTERS RELIC.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Those who, through business or pleasure, have had occasion to visit the well-known Army Building in New York city, corner of Greene and Houston streets, will remember there are two entrances fronting on the latter street. The one nearest Greene is for the accommodation of the staff, whose offices are on the different floors. The other, that is, the one nearest Broadway, leads to the commissary store-rooms in the fourth story, and the engineer's apartments below. This entrance is much affected by the early-rising employee of the Commissariat, who may frequently be seen here about eleven o'clock of a sunny morning mixed up in a listless, general sort of a way, with barrels of flour or sugar, and boxes of very hard tack, awaiting transportation to the upper story. The hoisting rope of the apparatus by which this elevating is done, dangles directly in your path as you enter, and right to the left of it, on the wainscot of the side-wall, is a most remarkable inscription, the subject of this sketch. Remarkable, not for its originality, but on account of the locality in which it is found, and its singular power of impressing on the face of the visitor who reads it for the first time, a look of mental helplessness as he vainly attempts to trace the connection between it and anything he has lately seen in the Army.

I have been thus particular in describing the *locus* of this curiosity because others may desire to go there and see it for themselves. Yet I tremble with apprehension lest some inspector-general's man-of-all-work may, after everybody else has forgotten it, finally discover it. He would blot it out forever as an impudent suggestion of too business-like a nature to be tolerated in the service, and thus deprive me of what I have come to consider familiar landmark in my not frequent journeys to headquarters.

The most favorable time to inspect this relic is after three o'clock in the afternoon, when the death-like stillness reigning over the deserted and dimly-lighted halls about that time, in pleasing contrast to the vulgar rattle and rush of not far distant Broadway, induces a reverie not altogether sad. Indeed, though I have not hitherto analyzed my feelings on the subject, I do remember now how pleasant it is to leave the crowded, glaring thoroughfare, where everything smacks of industry, energy and crisp young life, and saunter into this dark, quiet hall, remove my cap, and as I again read the inscription and again fall into reverie over it, cool my forehead in that bracing atmosphere in which every known Army smell, from that of a five years' pigeon-holed envelope to that of a fresh case for a board of survey, struggles for the precedence.

This inscription is not done in letters of gold on a dark background, as is the legend on the "Directory Board" at the other, and more aristocratic entrance. But it has the virtue of much greater antiquity and apparently has been scrawled with materials from the janitor's marking pot by the pre-Raphaelistic hand of some honest workingman. Perhaps in a moment of repentance over broken resolution he wished to provide himself with an ever present stimulant to industry or it may be, having discovered that his collaborator at the rope was *born tired*, he desired something whereby to jog his memory, and to which he might, in the spirit of a quiet humor, "respectfully invite his attention" when the day was hot and the boxes heavy.

Be all that as you will, whatever may have been its origin, here is the inscription literally as I copied it some four weeks ago:

"Whatsoever thou doest do with all thy might!"

Now in the name of all the adjutant-generals who have gone to—another world where they can do to all eternity whatever they did the best here below, what has that to do with the Army? Just fancy such an absurd, milk-and-water, old-fashioned maxim being lived up to in a garrison or by an Army bureau! I do not say it is, but I ask, is it not desirable in the Army, to "spreadle out" over a whole day what an ordinary fellow, a mere business man, you know, would get through with in three hours? Ah! that masterly disposition of the twelve hours daylight that provides for the leisurely cold bath, the nine o'clock breakfast, an hour's drill at 11 A. M., and perhaps another at 4 P. M., with the time between too judiciously broken up to permit of any purely selfish or industrial pursuit, but admitting of a glorious nap after dinner, with an hour's pleasant rehearsal for the hundredth time of our former exploits—isn't that the thing?

It is true that this peculiar distribution of time disgusts several restless, discontented men who contemptuously call it "frittering away life," and who, strangely enough, prefer to have a whole afternoon to devote either to the theory of their profession or some science allied to it. It is true that there are energetic and ambitious captains who would very much like to have more than 12 (twelve) enlisted men for duty in their commands, but who, forced to bow to the mysterious notions of economy exhibited, in saving money by keeping the artillery down to its smallest figure, and despairing of ever getting any recruits to fill their batteries, grow heartily sick of a service where there is neither play for interest in their men nor time to devote to anything practically useful.

It is true that some lieutenants strangely get the idea now and then that drilling a squad never numbering, by any accident, more than fifteen men is rather small business for an intelligent man, and hasten to find a college that needs a professor, a bureau that wants another staff officer, or resign and go into business.

But have these men the right idea of what an officer's life should be in time of peace? Have they not been made restless by tales of marvellous industry and daring. Such, for example, as that of the Pacific railroad or the Ocean telegraph. Wild romances of the destinies of nations held in the grasp of humble men whose only recommendations for fame were enterprise and tenacity of purpose. Is it not, I do not say it is, but I ask, is it not better for a soldier in time of peace, not to dream of such things, and not to make himself unhappy with vain imaginings? Is it not better to content himself with drawing his pay, never "raising points," no matter how much principle may be concerned, never risking his personal comfort by resisting any encroachments on his privileges or feelings as a gentleman, but just "rub along" and take things as they come, leaving to the regular pushing herds of his fellow-men that, to him useless maxim—

"Whatsoever thou doest do with all thy might."

REGULAR.
McCOMB PLACE, June 17, 1872.

LONDON MILITARY CLUBS.

A WRITER in "Lippincott's Magazine" for June gives a readable account of the London clubs. We extract what he says in regard to the military clubs:

A little lower down in Pall Mall is the Army and Navy, commonly called "The Rag"—that being short for the "Rag and Famish," in allusion to the red rag, meaning a soldier's handsome uniform, and next to nothing to live upon. It is a gorgeous building, and quite in keeping with the splendor of its appearance are the knots of handsome fellows, in faultless attire, who much do congregate about its steps. Neat little broughams drive up there about dusk, in whose recesses lovely forms may be detected by the curious eye. It seems, indeed, to be a sort of loadstone to the feminine population.

Besides "The Rag," there are three other splendid establishments for the use of the two gallant professions—the Senior United, the Junior United, and the Naval and Military.

The Senior United is confined to members over a certain rank in the services, and as a consequence has a great proportion of elderly members. There is a legend that some years ago a member of the Junior, who had been long abroad, entered the Senior by mistake and tripped gayly up stairs, taking two or three steps at a time. The portly porter, who of course failed to recognize the salient young man, puffingly pursued him, and, at length overtaking him, politely begged for his name. The circumstances under which the gallant young officer found himself in the domain of admirals and major-generals were soon explained. "Ah, sir," affably explained the janitor—club porters, by the way, are great folk, be it remembered—"I thought you weren't one of our gentlemen; they don't run up stairs like that." These old men of war have studied *savoir vivre* and Brillat Savarin to much advantage; they live superbly. The Senior was Major Pendennis's headquarters. How he glowered at "Glowry the Scotch surgeon" when that medico presumed to take his favorite table. There is a good deal of nook-and-corner and "favorite-table" jealousy at clubs. The original of Mr. Fang, the magistrate in "Oliver Twist," always had his favorite table at the old University, and looked like a famished ogre, thin withal, at the man who dared to take it. At the Athenaeum Theodore Hook's table was long pointed out.

The Naval and Military Club occupies the mansion in Piccadilly where Lord and Lady Palmerston lived during the noble lord's premiership, when it became so famous for the political reunions given there. It is known as Cambridge House, having, before Lord Palmerston entered upon its occupation, been for many years the residence of the Queen's uncle, the late Duke of Cambridge. The owner is Sir John Sutton, son of Sir Richard, a celebrated sporting baronet. Sir John, who has a great town property, worth some two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, has never resided there. His father said he would give ten thousand pounds to any one who would make Sir John fond of sport, but whether that sum has changed hands or not, Sir John never was made so. He became organist of a church on the Continent, and a Roman Catholic, and some three years ago the town was startled by the announcement that the ground which is occupied by Cambridge House—a very conspicuous sight, within six hundred yards of Buckingham Palace—was to be presently covered by a splendid Roman Catholic cathedral. At present Sir John receives fifteen thousand dollars a year for his house from the dazzling young militaries who stand stroking their moustaches on its portals.

GALVANIC ACTION ON IRON SHIPS.

(From the London Enquirer.)

It was to be expected that the stranding of the *Megara*—one of those untoward and costly accidents that stop little short of meriting the designation of calamities—should have caused attention to be directed more closely than heretofore to the conditions affecting the safety of iron ships. Not that there was any nine days' wonder attached to the breakdown of that unfortunate vessel. She had long done good service, in the doing of which she wore out, and wore through—a very natural consummation, one, we may add, that had long been expected, one that needs no invocation of galvanic agencies to account for it, being perfectly explicable on the assumption that sea-water externally and bilge-water internally between them wrought out their full complement of erosion. Notwithstanding this opinion, we do not in the least undervalue the evidence elicited in the court of inquiry relative to the *Megara* breakdown. On the contrary, we think it highly desirable that the special action of bilge-water, and the galvanic function of varied metallic contact in presence of bilge-water, should have been subjected to investigation. We believe that

the evidence elicited drew the attention of many for the first time to a point that, amounting now to no more than a grave suspicion, may hereafter turn out to be a demonstrable fact, that the bottoms of iron ships incur more chances of erosion, degradation, and ultimate perforation from the effects of bilge-water, direct and indirect, acting from within, than sea-water acting from without. Under the category of bilge-water erosions we comprehend not merely the direct agency of wash of the bilge-water itself, but the more fatal galvanic erosion set up when, unfortunately, bilge-water is recognizable as the chemical agent for developing galvanic action on a metallic couple of which iron is one and—as necessities of the case involves—the "sacrificial metal." It is an alarming fact in practice, and one that, being so perfectly in accordance with theory, ought to awaken no surprise, that should even a minute piece of copper come into contact, and so remain, with the inside bottom of an iron ship, then wetted with bilge-water, as, under the circumstances of the case, it necessarily must be, active galvanic energy is established between the two metals, and iron being the sacrificial metal of the couple, the bottom will, sooner or later,—and sooner rather than later—be eaten through in a hole somewhat larger than the superimposed copper. A practical question now suggests itself, and it is this: To what extent, if any, would the erosive action be diminished by inclosing the piece of copper in a canvas envelope before depositing it on the interior of an iron ship's bottom as before? We ask this chiefly in reference to a circular which has just been issued, defining the duties and responsibilities of dock-yard, steam-reserve, and ships' officers, with reference to examining the inside of iron vessels. In these instructions it is enjoined that the bilge extremity of pipes must be of other material than copper, or brass, and pipes of such metal as are of necessity in the bilge are ordered to be varnished and clothed with canvas. Stress is next laid on keeping the inside of the plating accessible for constant examination, and to the turn of the bilge covered with cement, but elsewhere painted or varnished—all these to be examined whenever the ship is in dock, and every part of the vessel below water is to be examined and reported on once a year. All these instructions refer to dockyard officials, but officers of commissioned vessels have duties of similar kind imposed upon them too. The chief engineer and carpenter are enjoined to examine once a quarter every accessible part of the skin and frames—making a report thereon, specifying defects, and also steps that may have been taken to remedy them. Outsidess of all ships are to be examined annually; gun-metal propellers must be coated with cement and fitted with zinc protectors.

From the purport of this circular, it would seem that the Admiralty hesitate on the point whether reliance on protection by zinc contact or by cement, paint, and varnish occlusion be the better plan. Hesitation is natural in a subject comparatively so new; but, as we remarked on a previous occasion, although protection by zinc contact would be wholly impracticable as regards the exterior of iron ships—for the same reason that it was found inapplicable to the protection of copper, namely, that it promoted the attachment of animal and vegetable life—yet no such cause of failure could exercise itself in a ship's interior.

MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION, U. S.

A STATE meeting of the Commandery of the State of California was held at Army Building, corner of Third and Market streets, San Francisco, on Wednesday evening, June 6, 1872, at 8 o'clock. The following officers, elected at last stated meeting for the ensuing year, were duly installed:

Commander—Major-General John M. Schofield, U. S. Army.
Senior Vice-Commander—Brevet Brigadier-General George W. Bowie, U. S. Volunteers.
Junior Vice-Commander—Commander Charles J. McDougal, U. S. Navy.
Recorder—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Snedberg, U. S. Army.
Registrar—Brevet Brigadier-General Charles G. Sawtelle, U. S. Army.
Treasurer—Brevet Colonel James M. McNulty, U. S. Volunteers.
Chancellor—Passed Assistant Surgeon H. P. Babcock, U. S. Navy.

Chaplain—Captain D. Kendig, U. S. Army.
Council—Brevet Major-General John F. Miller, U. S. Volunteers; Pay Inspector R. C. Spalding, U. S. Navy; Captain G. C. Smith, U. S. Army; Captain Watson Webb, late U. S. Army; Captain C. H. Barth, U. S. Volunteers.

The following candidate for membership was elected for the first class: William Louis Campbell, brevet brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers, captain Company H, First Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, BOSTON, JUNE 8, 1872.

At a stated meeting of this Commandery, held at the Parker House, School street, on Wednesday evening, June 5, 1872, the following report of a committee to draft resolutions relative to the decease of Companion Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Hudson, late lieutenant-colonel Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers Infantry, was adopted:

REPORT.

Companion Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Hudson died at his residence in Lexington, Mass., June 1, 1872, at the age of thirty-five years. He entered the military service August 16, 1862, as second lieutenant in the Thirty-fifth regiment Massachusetts Volunteers Infantry, and in the successive grades of first lieutenant, captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel, remained in active service with the regiment until the close of the War of the Rebellion.

His service was continuous, active, and severe. In him a strong and highly cultivated mind was united with uprightness of thought, soundness of judgment, and independence, firmness, and bravery in execution. He was in all respects a generous and true man, a devoted soldier, and trusted commander.

Resolved, That in the death of our Companion this Order has lost an honored member, and the community a tried and gallant soldier and an incorruptible and useful citizen.

Resolved, That we deeply mourn his early death; and, in tendering our sympathy to his afflicted family, we assure them that we shall always cherish his memory, and share with them in respect and admiration for his virtues as a soldier and a man.

Resolved, That a copy of this declaration of our remembrance be forwarded to the family of our deceased companion, that it be entered upon the records of this Commandery, and published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

CHARLES F. WALCOTT,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Vols.,
JOHN LATHROP,
Captain U. S. Vols.,
EDWARD F. DALAND,
Captain U. S. Vols.,
Committee.

[Extract from the minutes.]
CHARLES DEVENS, JR.,
Brevet Major-General U. S. Vols.,
Commander.
JAMES B. BELL, Recorder.

A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY (white), serving on the frontier, desires to transfer with a Second Lieutenant of Artillery. Address X. Y. Z., care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY, standing midway his roster, desires to transfer to the Infantry. Address ARTILLERY, care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, dating from April, 1867, serving west of the Rocky Mountains, desires to transfer with an officer serving in any Military Division other than the Division of the Pacific. Address WESTERN, care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

E LI LONG, U. S. ARMY (RETIRED), ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 59 AND 61 LIBERTY STREET, New York City.

JOSEPH STARKEY, 23 CONDUIT ST., BOND ST., LONDON, ENGL., has opened an office, Room 27, 637 BROADWAY, N. Y., where orders for his celebrated Army and Navy accoutrements will be promptly attended to. Samples shown.

LINDEN HALL, Founded 1794. MORAVIAN SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. Rev. EUGENE A. FRENCH, Principal. Libz, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. This Institution offers the very best advantages to the daughters of Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers, not only for a thorough English education, but also, for instruction in Music, both vocal and instrumental, French, German, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc. Upwards of five thousand young ladies have been educated at this seminary (with but one exception the oldest in America) since its foundation, more than three quarters of a century ago. In writing for Terms a favor will be conferred in mentioning that you saw this in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

U. S. MILITARY POST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Headquarters 58 Broadway, New York city. Address JOHN B. KEICHHUM, Corresponding Secretary, etc.

\$1,000. — A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY desires to transfer to the Artillery. Address TR. T. SNIFER, care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Even more favorable terms may be made, where two or more sis era simultaneously attend the school. For further particulars, apply for the Prospectus of the Academy.

DIFFERENCES, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT, General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General Hartman Bach, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; Brigadier-General J. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.; Brigadier-General Wm. M. Grahm, U. S. Army, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.

We have received the following communication from the Secretary of the Economical Life Insurance Company of Providence:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.
Sir: Nearly a year ago a general agent of the Economical Mutual Life Insurance Company sought to do a kindness to one Sal marsh, then an officer of the U. S. Marine Corps, and took his note of hand for the premium on a life insurance policy. When this note became due, Sal marsh not only failed to pay, but used insulting and abusive language, and utterly refused payment. A suit at law was then commenced by the agent against Sal marsh for the recovery of the money, but this was unsuccessful, as he was soon after dismissed the service or cause.

The circumstances in this case have been set forth in a manner injurious to this company, and in alluding to this transaction your journal made certain remarks based upon an incomplete statement of the facts. It was very proper that you should notice in this connection matters of interest to the Army and Navy, and we are satisfied that you would not do an intentional injustice to this Company. We have many policy holders in the United States service, and we desire that the minds of such as were prejudiced by the article may be disabused. We should not have asked the favor of a correction from a journal whose good opinion was of less value than yours. Yours, truly,

WILLIAM Y. POTTER, Secretary.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17, 1872.

We publish this explanation with much pleasure, and only regret that it was not made earlier. We found occasion to criticise the Economical for some faults in its management, which we are glad to know have since been corrected. It is a substantial company, and is in the hands of men whose names are a guarantee of good faith, and whose association with the Army commends them and their company to the good wishes of the service.

COLONEL VANDERBILT ALLEN, who has recently left the service of the Khedive of Egypt, received the following official testimonial of esteem on his resignation:

CAIRO, EGYPT, April 5, 1872.
COLONEL: It may be a source of gratification for yourself and friends to know that on the occasion of one of my interviews with His Highness the Khedive, that he spoke of you in the highest terms both as to your zeal and ability as an officer, and your gentlemanly, dignified conduct while in Egypt. He regretted your determination to leave his service, and said he accepted your resignation with regret; and as a testimony of his great appreciation of your service and ability, he should confer on you the high and honorable order and decoration of Commander of Medjidie.

Sincerely yours, etc.,
F. A. STARLING, Special Agent U. S. A.

We have been at some pains to extract the grain of truth hidden away in the heap of chaff which a daily contemporary has raised over the fact that the Cubans have privateer at sea, under the flag of their revolutionary Government. The simple truth is, a small armed vessel under Cuban colors has been put in commission with a due display of regularity, and has taken to the high seas in quest of prizes. The venture she is engaged in is a sufficiently bold one, taking into consideration the strength of the Spanish navy in Cuban waters, where she must go per force in quest of prizes.

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The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's, or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

HOOKER IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

WE are sorry to see that General HOOKER has allowed himself to be drawn into the toils of the professional "interviewer." If we had been on hand to advise the veteran soldier, we should have told him to beware of that extraordinary product of the journalism of to-day, who enjoys nothing so much as getting better people than himself into a squabble, and kicking-up a great dust, from which all but himself and his employers emerge decidedly the worse in temper and reputation. Every one who knows General HOOKER is well aware that Chancellorsville is a sore spot in his memory, and that he has his own explanation of the disaster of that day, which, of course, includes a pretty general damnation of those who worked with him. But his case will be rather harmed than helped by his appearing as his own *ex parte* defender. Neither General HOWARD nor General AVERILL could be expected to remain silent under their commander's quite intemperate denunciations, and the result is a triangular newspaper "interviewing" and letter-writing fight, out of which General HOOKER does not come without damage to his reputation and perturbation of his temper. The glory of victory "belongs to all," the responsibility of defeat every one strives to avoid; but in the one case the contemporary verdict awards the laurels to the commanding general, and in the other throws the cloud of failure about the same head. It is useless to fight against this fact, for it is inevitable. The general who disputes the verdict can only appeal to history for vindication, and those whose claims have, in their opinion, been overlaughed, must be content to abide the decision of the same tribunal, and that may not be rendered until long after they are dead. In any event, a man is guilty of folly who undertakes the task of vindicating himself, especially if he does it, as General HOOKER did, at the expense of other people, just as solicitous for their rights as he is for his.

We shall not attempt to revive the controversies which followed Chancellorsville. How bitter and personal they were, every one who knows the talk of Army of Potomac camps after that terrible disaster, well remembers. In other fields, and with the military ability which not even his worst critics denied him, General HOOKER gained new renown, and fixed for himself a place in popular favor and enthusiasm, and had well-nigh obliterated from the people's thoughts any severe censure for the result of the grandest movement undertaken by him in his military career.

It is well-known that General HOOKER is not very sparing in his criticisms of other generals. But his vigor of language and frankness in expressing his estimate of his own military ability and achievements, however pardonable in private intercourse, and extremely stimulating and instructive to his friends, seem quite out of place when transferred to the note-book of an inquisitive reporter, and thence to the columns of the newspapers. To say of General HOWARD, at a private dinner-table, with gentlemen for his companions, that "he's a very bad man, but he's a pious character," might be quite excusable in General HOOKER, for, as every

one knows, the latter attributes to him a large part of the responsibility of the Chancellorsville disaster, but it is certainly a sweeping assertion to intrust to a reporter to print. Nor was it, to say the least, either prudent or tasteful for him to inform the same nuisance that "GRANT has no more moral sense than a dog," which confident criticism is appropriately followed and explained by the statement that "his treatment of me after the battles of Lookout Mountain and Ringgold proves that." And if we had been at the speaker's elbow, we should have suggested the propriety of his referring to General SHERMAN with a little less acerbity. GRANT and SHERMAN have success on their side, at least, and a general verdict of damnation blurted out against them by an officer who failed to issue from the war with equal prestige is pretty sure to do the utterer more harm than the object of his attack.

We are not surprised that General AVERILL failed to enjoy the sweeping assertion that neither STONEMAN nor he were "of any account;" that when sent by General HOOKER to cut off LEE's connections, "the devils (Gens. A. and S.) went so far around to avoid an enemy that they never accomplished anything they were sent for." As we have said, if he had used such language at a little dinner of friends (whereat Generals AVERILL and STONEMAN were not present), General HOOKER's sweeping assertion might have been excused as the angry and careless utterance of a choleric man, every one well understanding that it was not to be set down as strict historic fact; but it does read strangely in the type to which the "interviewer" so promptly transferred it—for a valuable consideration. So stimulated, it is not remarkable that General AVERILL coolly told another member of the same fraternity that General HOOKER was "as dead as HALLECK, only he isn't buried;" that "he had lost everything but his inordinate vanity;" that the cause of the disaster at Chancellorsville was simply "LEE's capacity and HOOKER's incapacity;" "that, in fine, the responsibility for that issue was with HOOKER alone." As General AVERILL seems to have kept his temper, and as he certainly did make his statements more specific than General HOOKER's, whatever be the real merits of the case, he comes out of the controversy far less damaged than General HOOKER, who, we hope, will hereafter leave Chancellorsville to history, and suffer his acts to vindicate themselves. No words of his have been nor will be of any avail.

A CHANGE of uniform is included in the recommendations made by the board appointed to revise the Army Regulations, and General MARCY and Colonel CLINTON have been entrusted with the duty of obtaining samples and reporting upon the new styles to be adopted. They have this week sent samples of the styles they propose to adopt to Washington for approval. The hat recommended is a sombrero, which can be looped up at the sides so as to resemble a chapeau. It is intended that the system of regulations recommended by the board shall, when approved by the President, be adopted for the use of the Army for one year from the date of its publication, at the end of which period it is to be submitted to Congress for such action as may then be deemed advisable.

PRUSSIA evidently does not intend to give up her grasp upon her newly acquired possessions. Her engineers have already determined upon a vast, complete plan for the fortification of Strasbourg, and have already commenced the work of construction after the Prussian fashion.

Strasbourg upon the Prussian plan is to be girdled with detached fortresses about a league exterior to the place. It is upon the north-west side of the city, that the work, embracing five forts, has been commenced; and great gangs of workmen have been brought from the interior of Germany to insure speedy construction. The cost of the new works is estimated at one hundred and forty-four millions of thalers, or about \$110,000,000.

THE readers of the JOURNAL are indebted to Colonel AUDENRIED for the extremely interesting account of General SHERMAN's travels abroad, which we publish this week, and which needs no notice from us to secure its attentive perusal by all.

THE graduates of the Military Academy seem to have found in their Alumni Association the fountain for which Ponce de Leon sought in vain, and the extent to which it is rejuvenating those whose records go back toward the opening of the century is something that must be seen to be believed. One who attends these annual reunions gets curiously mixed up in his dates, and is ready to affirm that there must be some mistake in the figures attached to the names of the gentlemen reported to be reposing in the shady nooks of the retired list or resting in the dignity of declining years upon the laurels won in Florida, Mexico, and the South. These Army associations and friendships keep a man's heart green; and so it is well that these alumni should journey once a year, as they do, in increasing numbers to their military birthplace to dine together once more and once more awaken the echoes of the Point with "Benny Havens Oh!"

Last year the society numbered some one hundred and fifty; this year over two hundred. About sixty have been added; including, at one extreme, the Commander-in-Chief, General Grant, and at the other graduates of this year from the Academy.

The business of the association was transacted in the cadet chapel, the meeting being called to order at one o'clock on Thursday, June 13, by R. P. Parrott, of Cold Spring, the chairman of the Executive Committee. Rev. Dr. Forsyth, chaplain of the Military Academy, was invited to open the meeting with prayer, after which the roll was called by the Secretary, Lieutenant Totten, sixty-five members answering to their names, viz.:

CLASS OF	
1818. Hartman Baché	1849. Chauncey McKeever
1819. Wm. H. Swift	1850. Z. S. Seale
1822. Benjamin H. Wright	1851. G. L. Andrews
1823. George S. Greene	" Alexander Piper
" Hannibal Day	1854. Thomas H. Ruger
1824. R. P. Parrott	1855. Junius B. Wheeler
1826. Silas Casey	1856. J. McLean Huldt
1827. Abraham Van Buren	1859. Edward R. Hopkins
1829. Albert E. Church	" Robert H. Hall
1830. Thos. Swor's	1861. Emory Upton
" Caleb C. Sibley	1863. Peter S. Michie
1832. Ward B. Burnett	1864. G. L. Lydi-coker
1833. John G. Barnard	" O. E. Ernst
" George W. Cullum	" E. D. Wheeler
" Benjamin Alvord	1865. J. C. Post
" Henry L. Scott	" A. E. Bates
1835. George W. Morell	" J. F. Story
" Henry L. Kendrick	" E. H. Totten
" Thomas B. Arden	1866. James M. Marshall
1836. T. W. Sherman	" W. S. Starring
" P. V. Hagner	" A. W. Hofman
" George C. Thomas	" P. E. Sloan
1838. Irvin McDowell	1866. R. C. Churchill
1839. James B. Ricketts	" J. F. Stretch
1841. Z. B. Tower	1867. F. A. Mahan
" S. S. Fahnestock	" W. F. Reynolds
1842. Eugene E. McLean	" L. T. Howes
" Charles T. Baker	1868. J. H. Willard
1845. Henry B. Cutz	" Henry Metcalf
" Thomas G. Pitcher	" Loyall Farragut
1847. H. G. Gibson	" J. W. C. Hoskins
1849. Thos. G. Johns	1869. P. W. Price

General Hartman Baché, as the senior graduate present, was called to the chair, and made a short address. The necrology, which was read by the Secretary, included the names of twenty-six graduates who have died since June 17, 1871.

The obituary notices accompanying this report is one of the chief features of the annual pamphlet published by the association. The one of last year contains twenty-four such notices, the most extended being one by General Cullum of Ethan Allen Hitchcock, who for the first time received a notice worthy of his character and capacity.

Following the presentation of the necrology the Treasurer's report was received. Some miscellaneous business was next disposed of, and then the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—General Sylvanus Thayer.

Treasurer—Professor H. L. Kendrick, LL.D.

Secretary—Lieutenant E. H. Totten.

Executive Committee—R. P. Parrott, Esq., Professor Albert E. Church, LL.D., General George W. Cullum, General Thomas H. Ruger, General Emory Upton.

The chief labor of the association falls on the Secretary, Lieutenant Totten, whose enthusiasm on its behalf contributes much to its success.

The election over, the meeting was then declared adjourned, after the benediction by the chaplain. After the adjournment the members gathered on the parade-ground to witness a skirmish drill by the cadets, re-assembling shortly after five o'clock to take the omnibuses waiting to carry them over to Cozzens, where the Alumni dinner was given, some sixty graduates participating in it. These were arranged in the order of their graduation, General Baché sitting at the head, with the Chaplain, Dr. Forsyth, on his right, and Mr. Swift on his left. The regular toasts were:

1. Our country—We know no other.
2. Our Alma Mater—Devotion to her is devotion to our country.
3. The President of the United States.
4. Our Army and Navy.
5. Our Volun'-eer soldiers—Ever ready, ever brave.
6. Those who have passed away since last we met.
7. Our Annual Reunion—May the time soon come when every living graduate will be with us in person and in spirit.
8. Our class friendships—Let us cherish the remembrance of them while we enjoy the genial glow of the evening sun.
9. The everlasting hills which surround us—Emblematic of the republic which has educated us.
10. "Our wives and sweethearts"—The latter with promotion.

Though the formality of regular toasts was observed there was a happy exemption from set speeches, the listeners having evidently conspired against the talkers, and left them without sufficient warning of the coming call upon them to give an opportunity to prepare their "wholly impromptu remarks." Some of the best talkers, like Vinton, Davies and McCalmont, were absent too this year, and the occasion was not strong in after-dinner talk, though General Tower astonished his friends by the way he blossomed out in answer to a call, and Professor Wheeler spoke fittingly and feelingly in honor of his predecessor, Professor Mahan. General Cullum and Colonel Clitz combined their enthusiasm in doing honor to the last toast, and there was something in their manner which gave rise to the suspicion that speedy promotion must be awaiting at least two of the sweethearts. Professor Church kept his end of the table alive, though he was evidently somewhat under restraint because of the near presence of the chaplain who gravitated toward him with professional instinct. General Alvord wound up the proceedings with an earnest little speech, and the association shortly before eleven o'clock adjourned until another year.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee on the reception and dedication of the General Reynolds' statue at Gettysburg was held at the office of General Newton, room No. 31, Army building, corner of Houston and Green streets, New York, on June 7, 1872, in pursuance of the call of the chairman, General John C. Robinson; present General John C. Robinson, General William McCandless, and Colonel R. Bruce Ricketts. A telegram was presented by the chairman from General Roy Stone, remaining member of the Committee, stating his inability to be present. General Robinson informed the Committee that he had called on Mr. Wood, at whose foundry in Philadelphia the statue was being cast, and was informed by him that it could not possibly be completed by the ensuing 4th of July. In pursuance of this information the chairman, General Robinson, requested General Richard Coulter, member of the Monument Committee, to inform him when the statue would be completed, and until such information is received the time for the dedication of the statue cannot be definitely fixed.

On motion it was resolved that a circular letter be prepared and forwarded to the members of the corps requesting their co-operation in collection of funds for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the meeting at Gettysburg, said subscriptions to be forwarded to General William McCandless, 514 Walnut street, Philadelphia. On motion of the chairman, General Robinson, General McCandless was requested to deliver the dedicatory address at the unveiling of the statue of General Reynolds at Gettysburg. The Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman, at which subsequent meeting the details will be definitely determined and published.

THE Treasury Department has issued a circular to collectors of Customs and others to carry into effect the provisions of the tenth section of the Tariff act of June 6, 1882, which provides that from and after its passage, all lumber, timber, hemp, manila and iron and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails and bolt, copper and composition metal which may be necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and unfinished after the passage of this act, may be imported in bond under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and upon proof that such materials have been used for the purpose aforesaid, no duties shall be paid thereon, provided that vessels receiving the benefit of the section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year, except upon the payment to the United States of the duties on which a rebate is herein allowed; provided, further, that all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged exclusively in the foreign trade may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free from duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

AT the annual meeting of the directors of the Battlefield Memorial Association, Gettysburg, Pa., June 15, Governor Geary presided, a committee was appointed to invite submission of plans, specifications and proposals for the erection of indication obelisks or monuments, intended to designate and explain the position and movements of corps, divisions and other important commands of the two armies during the Battle of Gettysburg. These plans and proposals will be laid before the meeting to be held on the 2d of July. Should these prove satisfactory, this great commemorative work will be pro-

ceeded with to the extent of the different State appropriations, and application will then be made for additional State appropriations to complete the work.

A resolution passed unanimously to exclude partisan and sectional spirit from the indications, and to make it a purely scientific work for contemplation of the citizen soldier and military students of all lands.

Gov. Geary was re-elected President.

The following was elected directors: General J. Watts DePeyster, of New York; Henry C. Carey and E. A. Souder, of Philadelphia; A. O. Heister, of Harrisburg; Wm. M. Hersh, of Pittsburgh; H. N. McAllister, of Bellefonte, and seven resident directors.

THE trustees of the New York Soldiers' Home, created by an act of the last Legislature, met June 13 at the office of the Secretary of State, Albany, and drew lots for terms of service, resulting as follows: For one year, Generals H. A. Barnum, J. C. Robinson, and C. D. McDougal; for two years, Colonel William Johnson, State Senator, Generals John Hammond and N. M. Curtis; for three years, General J. B. Kiddoo and Colonel Timothy Sullivan; for four years, Generals James McQuade, James Jourdan, and John H. Martindale; for five years, Generals John B. Murray, James E. Jones, and Major E. L. Cole; for six years, Generals H. W. Slocum, W. T. Rogers, and Colonel J. C. Carmichael; for seven years, General William M. Gregg, Major D. C. Stoddard, and Captain Adolph Nolte. The Governor, Comptroller, and Attorney-General of New York are *ex officio* trustees. The trustees then adjourned to meet in Albany July 19, for organization, after which they will take active measures to establish a home for our disabled soldiers and sailors.

THE following railway and steam-packet companies have agreed to carry visitors to the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Madison, on the 3d and 4th of July next, at reduced fare. Parties will pay full fare travelling to Madison, and will return either free or one-fifth rate: Baltimore and Ohio; Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota; Chicago and Alton; Chicago and Northwestern; Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore; Dubuque and Southwestern; Green Bay and Lake Pepin; Hannibal and St. Joseph; Louisville, New Albany and Chicago; Mineral Point, Wisconsin; Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis; West Wisconsin. The Northern Line Packet Company will carry visitors both ways for two-thirds fare. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad will sell half-price excursion tickets from the 2d to the 6th, inclusive.

UNDER an act of Congress passed at the last session increasing soldiers pensions in case of the graded disabilities of act of June 6, 1866, for loss of limbs, etc., no formal declaration will be required by the pension office, and the employment of attorneys will be unnecessary, as the office will recall the pension certificates, and by suitable indorsement thereon provide for the payment of the increase allowed by law. Circulars will be issued through the pension agencies to pensioners, requiring the return of their certificates after the payment due June 4.

THE United States and Brazil steamer *Merrimac*, which arrived at Rio Janeiro May 20, brought out Rear-Admiral William Rogers Taylor to assume command of the squadron. He was accompanied by Commodore Jonathan Young, as chief of staff; Chief Engineer Francis C. Dade, as fleet engineer; Surgeon William T. How, as fleet surgeon; Paymaster Richard Washington, as fleet paymaster; Chaplain F. B. Rose, as chaplain; Lieutenant S. W. Very, as lieutenant, and Mr. Tisdale as admiral's secretary. The *Merrimac* took home, on her return trip, Rear-Admiral Joseph Lanman, who arrived here in the *Lancaster* in December, 1869, and assumed command of the fleet. He is accompanied by Medical Inspector Joseph Wilson, Jr., who has been serving as fleet surgeon; Commander A. W. Johnson, late chief of staff; Pay Inspector Gilbert E. Thornton, late fleet paymaster; Captain W. O. Holway, and Lieutenant-Commander H. De H. Manley. A correspondent of the *Herald* says: "These officers leave many friends behind them, who will regret the necessity of the departure, as their course here has won for them hosts of friends, and I think it only just to say that not one of the residents of Rio who has met them but has become attached to them. Admiral Lanman especially, by his peculiar genial, social qualities, and by his notable and uniform kindness, has made so favorable an impression that he will certainly be very much missed. The squadron is lamentably, not to say contemptibly, small, but, so long as ten or a dozen vessels are retained on the European station and as many in the North Atlantic, the Pacific and the East, of course none can be spared for these waters, although no quarter of the globe needs, or is more reasonably entitled to, a decent naval force than the coast of South America. Five good vessels, at the very least, are needed here. The *Portsmouth* and *Supply* are expected soon to arrive, and will bring a new crew for the *Lancaster*, and take home the crew now serving on board that vessel."

GENERAL SHERMAN ABROAD.

LETTER FROM COLONEL AUDENRIED.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 30, 1872.

THAT the readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL have taken an interest in the movements of General Sherman since he left America, I have no doubt, and I shall give you a brief account of his trip. Sailing from New York in November, after a voyage of seventeen days the island of Madeira was reached where three days were pleasantly passed in seeing all that was curious about the town of Funchal. In another week the *Wash* had anchored off the city of Cadiz, and visits were made to Seville and the wine-producing town of Jersey, thence to Gibraltar, where leave was taken of Admiral Alden and his officer, who had by their courtesy made the voyage most agreeable, and a tour by land commenced. The Governor of Gibraltar, Sir Fenwick Williams, who had won his knighthood in the defence of Kars, General Bissett, a most cordial old soldier, and all the officers of the garrison with whom we came in contact, were most polite in showing all that was to be seen of this famous place. After an agreeable sojourn of five days, we proceeded to Malaga and from thence to the ancient city of Granada, where we took much interest in wandering over the scenes made more generally known to Americans through the work of our countryman, Washington Irving. From Granada we passed to Cordova and thence to Madrid, in which capital we remained some five days during which time we were presented to the King and Queen, both of whom received the General in a very informal and pleasant manner.

Passing into France, Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles and Toulon were visited; until we finally found ourselves among the American winter colonists at Nice. After a week of social entertainment from our countrymen we passed on to Genoa, Turin, from which place we visited the Mt. Cenis tunnel, Milan, Verona, Venice, Florence, and arrived in Rome during the last days of the Carnival. At Rome we were presented to his Holiness and to Prince Humbert, the Prince Royal, with whom and his Princess we were to have dined; but the death of the Prince's aide-de-camp, which occurred very suddenly the evening before, cancelled the invitation. Passing on to Naples, the General and party made the ascent of Mt. Vesuvius and the Americans also gave the party an excursion to the ruins of Pompeii, where a special excavation was made. During our stay we were presented to the King. At Naples the General expected to find one of the ships of our fleet to take him to Sicily, Malta and Egypt. For some unknown reason, the fleet was directed to remain together at Nice, and we proceeded on our journey by the regular steamer to Messina, passing on our way the Volcano of Stromboli, the ancient rocks of Charybdis and Scylla, and soon after reached Messina, from which place we continued on to Catania and Syracuse. With this last city ended our sojourn on Italian soil and from the Italians the General had received the greatest politeness and consideration.

By the regular steamer, we passed on to the Island of Malta, at which place we remained about one week and were cordially received by the Governor, Sir Patrick Grant and the officers of the garrison. From Malta we went to Alexandria, Egypt, and were then met by General Stone, formerly of our Army, who had been sent from Cairo by the Viceroy, to receive and accompany the General in his tour in that country. We found General Stone in the uniform of the Egyptian army, his head covered by the fez. During our sojourn at Cairo, we were most hospitably entertained by him and his agreeable wife, and we are under many obligations for the courtesy received at their hands. Under his guidance we traversed the Suez Canal, ascended the Pyramids, visited the tombs of Beni Hassan, the ruins of Memphis, and last, but not least, the sugar factories of the Viceroy, of which he has ten, all in a flourishing condition. For the facilities for these excursions, we were indebted to the Viceroy, who placed at the General's disposition, special trains, steamers, his private horses, and would have entertained him as his guest during his stay, had the General accepted. We were presented to his Highness, and one morning had a most pleasant breakfast given us by him, at which he presided with all the affability of a cultured gentleman. In some of our excursions we were accompanied by ex-American officers of both sides during the war, and we were much pleased with the cordiality extended us by Generals Mott, Loring, and Reynolds, Colonels Reynolds, etc., etc., all of whom seemed glad to see us, and freely confessed there was no place "like home and country." Taking leave of all these kind friends, after having seen that the Egyptian army was being conducted on the same plan as our own, we embarked on the regular Austrian Lloyd steamer for Constantinople, passing the islands of Rhodes, Patmos, and Samos in our voyage, stopping a day and

a half at Smyrna, from which place we visited the ruins of Ephesus, and then continuing through the Dardanelles, arrived at Constantinople, the sixth day from Alexandria.

At Constantinople the General and party were immediately taken in charge by those detailed by the Sultan's orders, and during the ten days we remained in Constantinople we were the guests of the Sultan, and had horses, carriages, and boats (or caiques) belonging to the royal household always at our disposal. The Sultan twice received the General, and entertained the entire party one morning at breakfast in one of his favorite palaces, of which he has many, where were present all the ministers of his cabinet. Visiting his iron-clads, of which he has seventeen fine vessels, the party was received with royal honors. The Secretary of War gave a review and breakfast, at which the Sultan's eldest son was present, and when we left for Sevastopol we were conveyed by the Sultan's own yacht, all the vessels of war saluting as we steamed up the Bosphorus.

At Sevastopol we visited the battle-fields of Balaklava and Inkermann, and regretted to see that the town was almost in the same state as it was at the close of the siege. The officers and citizens entertained us at breakfast, and expressed the most cordial feelings toward our country. Driving from thence to Yalta over the Baidar road, which far surpasses the Corniche in point of beauty, we remained one night at Yalta, and then by steamer continued down the Black Sea to Poti, the port for Tiflis. Here we found a railroad completed for about eighty miles. We passed one night at Koutais, a mountain town, the capital of Mingrelia, and the next morning, after having seen a company of the native troops, continued on our journey. Leaving the regular car, we were conveyed on the construction car for some twenty miles, and then taking carriages, continued on toward Tiflis, having some 120 miles to do in this way. With horses four abreast, and going at an average rate of nine miles the hour, we passed through some beautiful mountain scenery, the ruins of castles showing what once defended the pass. We remained one night in a stage station, sleeping on some hay placed on the floor, and the next day entered Tiflis, which, we were surprised to find, contained some 40,000 inhabitants, and was by no means a wild-looking place. During our stay the garrison, some 4,000 infantry, were reviewed by the General, and we visited the schools of instruction for the cadets and the troops; and I must confess they are very thorough. There is also a staff school in which the maps of the country are prepared from the actual surveys, and a *papier-maché* plan of the Caucasus was one of the finest things of the kind I ever saw. We were presented to the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Emperor, who commands, and dined with him one evening. We had met and dined with his wife, the Grand Duchess Olga, at Naples. He is a tall, handsome, soldierly-looking man, and received us very cordially. He speaks English quite well, as does most of the imperial family. We expected to find that Tiflis was built upon high ground, overlooking the surrounding country. This, however, was not the case, and in a gorge, made by the waters of the river running toward the Caspian Sea the town is situated. The streets are wide, generally regular, having the natural inclination of the ground. There are many fine houses, and the palace of the Grand Duke is very pretty, with large and well-laid-out grounds attached. The troops we there saw were in their summer uniforms, for the weather was warm. This consisted of the double-breasted frock coat, of dark green, made much like those of our Army, white pants, tucked into top-boots, and white fatigue cap, in shape such as is worn by many of our officers.

All the troops of Russia are provided with top-boots and the pants are sometimes tucked in them or worn over the tops, in every case, however, the style is uniform. There was one battalion composed of men from all arms in the service, serving in the Caucasus. These men had been chosen for their general good deportment and sent to this battalion for particular instruction in the use of small arms, gymnastic exercises and such things as tend to set up the soldier. After remaining one year they are returned to their regiments and become non-commissioned officers. They retain the uniform of the arm of the service to which they belong as well as the regiment, and you see infantry, artillery and cavalry, mixed together. One battalion was exercised in skirmish drill, during which a sham assault was made at a farm-house and buildings. I noticed that the skirmishers instead of deploying, always remained in sets of fours the intervals being taken between the sets, and that in rallying on their reserves, they took station at the flanks still in sets of fours. The pay of the Russian soldier amounts to about three dollars a year. Their food consists of occasional meat, soup, cracked wheat, and bread made from rye flour, sometimes mixed with wheat—always black and sour. This is preferred by both officers

and men, who say that there is no taste to wheat bread. Coffee and sugar are unknown to the private soldier as a ration, and even when any drink of the kind is purchased by them, the choice is tea which the Russians drink in great quantities. Vodka takes the place of whiskey and is as well known among them as the "Rye" is in America.

We remained five days in Tiflis, and then took our departure. It had been the General's intention to go on to the Caspian sea, and ascending the Volga reach Moscow by the way of Nijni Novgorod. Finding that there was great uncertainty about the boats on the Caspian, and that we might be detained some days in a small place, the plan was changed and we engaged conveyances for Rostoff, 916 versts (the verst being 2-3 of a mile), to the northwest from Tiflis. At Sevastopol our party had been increased by Mr. Curtin, the American Minister to St. Petersburg, and his son, and we had also along a lieutenant-colonel in the Russian service, Prince Dolgorouky, a most good-natured and clever gentleman, without whom we could not have made ourselves understood. We secured a calèche drawn by four horses abreast, in which rode the General and Mr. Curtin. A four-seated large carriage drawn by six horses, four abreast and two in front, for the rest of the party, while the baggage came in another vehicle, also drawn by six horses. The evening of the first day we were nearly to the top of the pass in the Caucasian range of mountain near to the peak called Kashek, (17,000 feet high) which is a distance from Tiflis of 126 versts. We slept upon hay placed on the floor of the stage station, covering ourselves with our overcoats and this we did during the five nights we were on the road. Snow was in quantity about us and the night very cold. The next day we descended toward the town of Vladi-Kavkas which lies at the debouch of the pass upon the plain. The road over the mountain is very fine and reminded me much of that over the Mt. Cenis. Some fifty versts from Vladi-Kavkas we found the outposts of the Cossack troops, and approaching one of the stations (the road running close by) we noticed some six men mounted. These immediately moved out, three before our carriages and three behind, and we discovered them to be an escort of honor. The horses of our carriages went about nine miles the hour and these fellows kept pace with us. About every eight miles they were relieved by others who were waiting at their stations, and this continued until we arrived within about ten miles of Vladi-Kavkas where we found a company of about sixty men drawn up. An aide-de-camp of the Governor, who had been sent out to meet the General, inquired of him if he would see these men manœuvre, of course the answer was "yes," and they wheeled by fours to the left and commenced, over the plain which now was on both sides of the road, their evolutions.

First about four started their horses at a run, fired their guns, threw themselves over in their saddles, and were passed by another set of fours, and so on in succession until the whole number became mixed up, after which each one seemed to direct his own movements. Their riding was such as is seen among the Comanches and early Californians and consisted of firing and loading at a run, standing on their heads, crossing the stirrups over the saddle, and standing up in them, throwing themselves backwards from the saddle, holding on by one foot, causing their horses to lie down and using them for a cover from behind which to fire, and several other movements of like character. Their horses are small, thin-looking animals, but fleet and of much endurance, their bridles with the most indifferent snaffle bit, while the saddles are much like the McClellan, but with the cantel and pommei higher and coming to a more decided point. The frame is the same. Upon the saddle is placed a cushion and sitting upon this the foot comes parallel to the horse's sides. The stirrups are short like the Indians. No spurs are worn, but each Cossack carried a whip with a short stock and lash. Their guns were made in the early days of musketry, judging from their appearance, and are with flint lock, and loaded from the muzzle. In addition to this each man carries a pistol as ancient as his musket, a long knife, and a Circassian sword, which latter in charging they sometimes carry between their teeth. For the pursuit of a broken army they would be dangerous fellows to have following, but for a regular charge I do not think one need have much fear. These were the Cossacks of the line, meaning Cossacks of the line between Russia and what was Circassia, not the "line of the army."

At Vladi-Kavkas we were entertained at dinner by the Governor and upon leaving were accompanied by the Cossacks who again performed. We were informed by the Governor's aide-de-camp that it was usual to give a certain amount of roubles to the troops for their exercises, and what we thought was complimentary cost us some seventy dollars in gold. The country from Vladi-Kavkas to Rostoff is identical with our western plains and

the camp-fires shine at night as they do there. The soil is about the same as in Kansas and Iowa, but is used for wheat, barley and grazing. Occasional villages were passed, and but for the difference in style of wagons and dress of the country people I could easily imagine myself on our own plains. The road was good, but dusty, and reminded me of a trip I once took from Umatilla, Oregon to the Pacific railroad. I think General Schofield has a remembrance of that same journey. At Rastoff we again reached the railroad, and at 4 A. M. of the seventh day from Tiflis we arrived at Taganrog on the Sea of Azof. From there we passed to Moscow by railroad, a ride of forty-eight hours, and after remaining some five days in that ancient city we reached St. Petersburg on Thursday of last week. While we were at Moscow the Emperor passed through on his way to Yalta. He directed the Governor of Moscow to notify the General that he would receive him and party at the railway station as he would not be in his capital during our stay. We accordingly presented ourselves at the time appointed, and had a pleasant reception. The Emperor is a fine looking man, tall and soldierly, and this is the case with all the imperial family. He was dressed in the plain uniform of the Russian army, and looked more like a major of our old Army than an emperor. The General and party were dined by the Governor of Moscow, Prince Dolgorouky. Since our arrival here we have been presented to the Grand Duke and Duchess Heritier (heir), the Grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the Emperor, and commander of the Imperial Guard, and to Prince Gortchakov, the Prime Minister, meeting everywhere a pleasant reception. The Grand Duchess (Heritier) Dagmar was most cordial, and quite charmed us by her agreeable manners. We were shown over the great palace of Sarsko Solo, some sixteen miles from here, and had quite a nice breakfast there. The Grand Duke Constantine had left the city for the Crimea, but his yacht was placed at the General's disposal, and in it we visited Kronstadt, its navy-yard, and Fort Constantine, in which are the iron-clad parapets and Krupp guns. Lieutenant Grant has left us for a visit to his uncle, the American Minister at Copenhagen. To-morrow we leave for Warsaw, and after visiting Berlin, Vienna, Switzerland, the Rhine, we shall then go to Paris. During the month of August we will be in England, Scotland, Ireland, and hope to return to America the first week in September. Yours, etc.,

J. C. A.

CAMPAIGNS OF THE EMPIRE IN 1870.

THANKS to assiduous importation of foreign works, books on the Russo-French war, more and more interesting continue to flow in. Among the last arrivals is Bazaine's official report concerning the capitulation of Metz, which is about as weak a document or pamphlet as a military critic ever sat down to examine. Valuing a thorough, honest, clear exposition of facts—such as would originate from our Chief of Engineers, Major-General Humphreys—at 100 Bazaine's Report would vibrate somewhere between 1 and 0. If this celebrity of Mexican reminiscences makes no better a defense before a council of war or a court-martial, if he is not shot it is because they do not shoot generals in the army of France, any more than they shot them in the Army of the Potomac, or than they shot admirals in Italy after such an exhibition as Lissone. Rumorino was shot by the Sardinians for far less in 1849 at Turin to expiate one of the many shortcomings which culminated in the catastrophe of Novara. Still Bazaine may exonerate himself on the testimony of subordinates or the stronger exhortation of facts, for if the next work examined is correct, none of our improvised armies took the field as badly provided as that military machine which the War Minister, Le Beau, declared was really and so perfectly prepared that his promises (so little borne out by events) might have justified the double superlative "perfectly perfect."

Tenot is corroborated in his fearful charges by the telegrams and official correspondence (alluded to or cited by the writer in former articles in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL), which were fortunately discovered and published to the shame of the Emperor, if he was a free agent, and in any case of those to whom the military affairs of the French nation were entrusted.

Tenot's Book I. is divided into five chapters—1, "The Declaration of War," founded on a falsehood (p. 2), and built up of misrepresentations; 2, The French Army in 1870, whose general condition occasioned the remark among true military men, "It is the army of Darius" (p. 24); 3, The Mobilized National Guard, a phantasm; 4, The Prussian Army in 1870, a perfect military machine; 5, A Comparison of the French and German armies, a hideous and heart-rending contrast to a French patriot.

Summing up his testimony, Tenot convinces his readers—if any of them at all were doubtful before—that Prussia was just as ready as France was unready; that the former possessed a popular army, such as Napoleon declared the most perfectly reliable organization of which a national array is susceptible, and the latter something which recalls the days of Louis XV., with its Soubise, its Richelieu, its Prince-Abbe—General Clermont, etc. The latter was a type, under the consideration of a favorite of the church, of a general of 1870. The comparison might be wider, and yet closer drawn, between Louis le Desiré and Louis l'élue, but what avail? Tenot uses scathing words, which it is difficult to translate to give their scathing force. He seems to con-

demn the Army of Africa as the ruin of the Army of France. The habits of permanent intemperance tolerated by the chiefs, shared by some, compromised at length and destroyed discipline (p. 26) in an army which was the accomplice of Louis Napoleon in his coup d'état, and became his victim because its chiefs, raised to power to their association with the crime, had to be handled with gloves by the Emperor, from the very fact that they were his accomplices.

Finally, before passing on to the operations, Tenot acknowledges the undoubted superiority of the Prussian artillery, and winds up his article too with a verdict with which the writer's opinion has always coincided. The Prussian officers estimated that a good field battery firing shell is worth all the mitrailleuses in the world. Experience has not shown that they are wrong.

Marshal Niel's plans for the campaign against Prussia were very correct. It is fortunate that this stern, zealous, uncompromising, capable soldier did not live to see his strategic plans as utterly ignored as his sagacious reforms had been neglected. Louis Napoleon took the command, and made confusion worse confounded. Even his most servile flatterers did not coalesce to him generalship. In theory, he could reason ably, but his plans went to wreck on the rock of execution. By character, he was singularly unfit for the art of war. He was irresolute, hesitating, as timid in action as he was bold in conception. His slow and apathetic mind accorded badly with rapid resolution, with the sudden movements which a general must know how to make. The unforeseen bothered him. The least accident which started up to traverse his proposition perplexed him. Every new difficulty found him unprovided with a remedy. Such was the Commander-in-Chief. His "Alter Ego," untried, was found equally wanting. Froissard (*marlou d'école*) had no other merit to recommend him but his tutorship of the imperial scion. Bazaine had certainly shown no remarkable military ability in Mexico, however much of other kinds. He certainly developed great strategy and tactics for his own interest. Canrobert himself relinquishes the chief command in the Crimea, as if he felt himself unequal to leading an army. His inaction at Solferino as corps commander was severely commented upon. Faillly, famous for his cruel expression after the slaughter of the patriot Italians on Montana, "Our chassepot have done wonders," owed his elevation to anything but the confidence with which he inspired his troops. People attributed his selection to court favor, and to the Emperor's desire to flatter the priesthood. Talk of Howard's surprise at Chancellorsville; it was a venial fault compared with Faillly's by the Saxons at Beaumont.

But such a list inspires no pleasant consideration for a real soldier. It must have awakened horror in a country which within a century produced a Hoche, a Kleber, a Desaix, a Lannes, a Massena, and numerous other glorious leaders—children not of an empire, but of a popular uprising, of a republic in their rage.

ANCHOR.

SIMPLE AND COMPOUND ENGINES.

(From the London Engineer, May 31, 1872.)

THAT we have persistently written against the compound engine is a fact very well known to all our readers. We have opposed the system because it was extensively tried years ago and failed to give any results commensurate with the trouble and expense which it entailed. We have always urged that, in theory, steam can be used to more advantage if expanded in a single cylinder than if expanded in two or more cylinders, because, in the first place, the loss of pressure between the two cylinders (shown by the fact that the diagrams of compound engines never "meet") is avoided; and because, in the second place, a far larger weight of metal must be passed over by the steam in a compound than in a non-compound engine. We have, besides, in the compound engine, one cylinder which, when much power is required, must be of unwieldy dimensions; and, finally, we have in practice the fact that not a single argument can be adduced to prove that compound engines, with all their extra weight, complexity, great first cost, and special liability to get out of repair, are a whit more economical in fuel than properly-constructed simple engines. Of course any one can point to the fact that compound engines are now working much more economically than the non-compound engines built some years since. There is no room to doubt, for example, that the engines of the *Adriatic*, which has just made her first voyage to America, are more economical than those of the *Persia* or the *Scotia* ever were in their best days; but this proves nothing in favor of the compound engine, although it proves a great deal in favor of high pressure and large measures for expansion. We have frequently carefully pointed out that if the same pressures and measures of expansion were used in two equally well-made engines, the one simple, the other compound, no difference would be discerned in the consumption of fuel. The curious fact is, that although engineers and steamship proprietors are now in favor of nothing but the compound system, neither engineers nor steamship proprietors have taken the trouble to ascertain by direct experiment whether our arguments are or are not sound. It would appear as though nothing were easier than to test a good simple against a good compound engine under like conditions of pressure and cut-off; but, easy as it is, the work has not been done, and until last Saturday it was impossible to find particulars of a single experiment instituted and carried out to settle this most important question. It is known that the Committee on Designs for Ships-of-war recommended the general adoption of compound engines in our navy. Much praise is due to the Government, and their advisers, for undertaking an experiment which the commercial public would not—to decide the relative merits of compound and non-compound engines as regards economy of fuel before they carried into effect the recommendation of the Committee on Designs. To make this experiment, two gunboats were selected, the *Swinger* and the *Goshawk*, both precisely alike as regards the hull, the sole difference lying

in the propelling machinery. On Saturday, the 25th, these boats were tested for speed and economy of fuel, and we shall now proceed to place the results before our readers. We may add that the information elicited by the experiment confirms to the fullest possible extent the accuracy of the opinions which we have expressed concerning compound and non-compound engines.

The *Swinger* and the *Goshawk* are sister composite gunboats, each of 408 tons and 60 nominal horse-power, the engines being intended to work up to 360 indicated horse-power. The *Swinger* has simple engines by Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant & Co.; two cylinders, 34 in. diameter and 22 in. stroke, actuating a single Hirsch screw, 9 ft. diameter and 10 ft. 2 1/2 in. pitch. The draught of water at the time of trial was 6 ft. 7 in. forward and 10 ft. aft. The coal used was Nixon's navigation. The sea was quite smooth; the barometer stood at 30 deg. 3 min. The six hours' trial consisted of a run of three hours from Plymouth and one of three hours back. On the outward run the revolutions per minute were 115.39; average cylinder pressure, 15.58 lb.; vacuum, 26.1 in., indicated horse-power, 362.73. On the homeward run the boiler pressure was 60 lb.; revolutions, 115.97; cylinder pressure, 15.61; vacuum in forward condenser, 26.1 in.; after condenser, 25.8 in.; indicated power, 365. The total quantity of coal burned during the trial was carefully taken. It amounted to 5,701 lb., or 950 lb. per hour, which, divided by the average power (363.86), gives 2.61 lb. per indicated horse-power as the consumption of coal. So much for the simple engines. Now let us see what was accomplished by the compound system.

The *Goshawk* is, as we have stated, a sister boat to the *Swinger*, and her draught of water at the trial—which took place at the same time as that of the *Swinger*—was also 6 ft. 7 in. forward and 10 ft. aft, care being taken to trim both vessels precisely alike. The *Goshawk* is propelled by compound engines by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons & Field, 60 horse-power nominal. The small cylinder is 28 in. and the large cylinder 48 in. in diameter, the stroke being 18 in. They drive a Hirsch screw 9 ft. in diameter and 9 ft. 2 1/2 in. pitch, the smaller pitch being used to accommodate the shorter stroke of the engines. During the outward three hours' run the boiler pressure was 60 lb.; the revolutions, 126.36; average pressure in small cylinder, 31.08 lb.; in low-pressure cylinder, 7.5 lb.; vacuum, 25.4 in.; indicated power in high-pressure cylinder, 219.8; in low-pressure cylinder, 155.4; total, 375.2. On the return trip the boiler pressure was 60 lb.; revolutions, 125.8 per minute; pressure in small cylinder, 30.3 lb.; in large cylinder, 7.8 lb.; vacuum, 25.5 in.; indicated power in small cylinder, 213.3; in large cylinder, 160.8; total, 374.1. Total consumption of coal, 5,852 lb., or 975.3 lb. per hour; and this divided by 374.7 gives a trifle over 2.6 lb. per horse-power. From this it will be seen that the consumption of fuel was practically identical in both engines. In one word, nothing whatever in the way of economy was gained by the adoption of the compound system. No more direct or conclusive testimony to the accuracy of the opinions we have advanced could possibly be found.

After the six hours' trial the speeds of the gunboats were tested on the measured mile—two runs for each boat. The *Swinger*, non-compound, made 10.14 knots average; the *Goshawk*, compound, made 10.419. The boiler pressure of the former, however, was only 60 lb., and revolutions 114 per minute, corresponding to a piston speed of 422 ft. per minute; while the boiler pressure in the *Goshawk* was 62 lb., and the revolutions 127.5 per minute, corresponding to 382.5 ft. per hour. We have not been able to obtain particulars of the power developed during this speed trial, but it is evident that, taking the boiler pressure as a measure of the power, the advantage possessed by the *Goshawk* can be fully explained without any reference to the construction of the engines. It probably lies in the fact that the pitch of the screw in the *Swinger* is rather too coarse, and so locks the engines up.

It will be seen that this experiment has not been carried out on a small scale. Engines working up to 375 horse-power are quite large enough to prove the truth or falsehood of any opinion formed about the nature of steam. The results are definite, and prove as plainly as anything can be proved that there is no economical advantage whatever about the compound system, which is not equally possessed by its rival. The result of the experiment is just what we anticipated, and further experiments with larger engines will make the facts clearer and better known to the public.

HON. JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio, has been appointed a commissioner to remove the Flat Head Indians from Bitter Root valley, Montana territory, to Jocko Reservation in the same territory. The lands occupied by the Flat Heads will now be open for settlement, to actual settlers only, at \$1.25 per acre.

MRS. ANDERSON, the widow of the late General Anderson, is to receive ten thousand dollars from the Government, in lieu of a pension.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JOHN CONDON.—Candidates for admission to the Military Academy at West Point must be over 17, but not older than 22 years of age, and not less than five feet in height. If you have the other requisites—so frequently published in these columns—your height therefore will not interfere with your admission.

W. D. S. WILLIAMS.—Major H. C. Merriam, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; F. W. McKavett, Texas; Captain C. N. W. Cunningham, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; F. A. McIntosh, Texas; Lieutenant B. M. Custer, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; F. N. Davis, Texas; Dr. D. W. C. Peters, Fort Union, New Mexico. The above addresses are the latest we have. We do not know the addresses of B., Captain J. C. McBride, H. M. Kirk, or Medical Steward Enfield.

E. L. FLETCHER.—Recruiting rendezvous are established in New York at 100 Walker street, 6 Centre street, 384 Pearl street, all under charge of Captain C. A. Wickoff, and at 109 West street, and 1 Greenwich street, under Lieutenant A. W. Hoffman; in Boston at 3 Bulfinch street, Captain J. Bush in charge.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

WESTCHESTER CO. MILITIA.—We herewith present some interesting points on the condition of out-of-town militia organizations *apropos* of the Third Infantry of Westchester county, which command has now been organized, on paper, for two years, but only since last summer has been made into an efficient working regiment. This is a matter of more difficulty than the members of city commands would suppose. In the first place the different companies are scattered all over Westchester county; one in Tarrytown, one in New Rochelle, three in Mount Vernon, one in Pelhamville, another in Yonkers, and the other two in Tuckahoe and Morrisania. Numbering only nine companies, the command nevertheless is stronger in men than any regiment of the First division, except perhaps the Seventh, and shows at all parades a comparative force that would do credit to the best of our crack organizations, and on June 14 it paraded over four hundred strong. When the tenth company is organized (and it is understood that there are already some sixty men on its rolls) the Seventh will have to look to its laurels, and gather in recruits, or the countrymen will pass it—in relative strength at least. The scattered condition of the regiment renders the task of enforcing any community of drill and discipline in the different companies exceedingly difficult, and demands an amount of hard work from the commanding officer and the regimental staff, of which our city militia colonels have no idea, and without which the regiment, as a regiment, would soon become a practical nullity, like so many other country commands. The only battalion drills possible are those taken at the prescribed seven annual parades, and these must take place on any and every sort of ground, the smooth enclosure of Tompkins square being a thing often sighed after, but unattainable by our country regiments. The difficulty of assembly, and the distance to be travelled by most of the companies, adds much to the task of the battalion commander, and exposes the men to the most vexatious delays on their arrival, and before the forming of the line.

All officers are well aware of the trouble delays of this sort cause them, in keeping their companies from the demoralizing temptations that assail them when waiting for hours beside their stacks of arms. These difficulties have surrounded the Third from the moment of its organization, and caused much unfavorable comment last summer from the local papers; but since that time the regiment has gone on steadily improving, and on the 14th inst. (its first annual parade we believe for 1872) deserved infinite praise for its steadiness as a body, under circumstances of as much trial as often falls to the lot of militia regiments. These remarks being premised, we proceed to a particular account of the parade, *seriatim*. At 12 m. the colonel of the regiment, Colonel John G. Fay, with the Seventh brigade commander Brigadier-General Ryder and staff, State Inspector-General McQuade, and General Johnson, Chief of Ordnance of the State, arrived at Tarrytown, accompanied by our correspondent, and found the regiment assembled near the railroad depot, and waiting for orders to form the line. The band of the Eighth U. S. Infantry, from David's Island, had been kindly furnished for the parade, and turned out twenty-four pieces. The drum corps of the Third regiment is uncommonly good, and reflects infinite praise on Drum-Major Tompkins, who, of course, labors under the same difficulty in his specialty as the colonel in his. The inspecting party was driven away to the place of review, a large fallow field, some three and a half miles off; but our correspondent, declining the invitation to accompany them, preferred to take a quiet inspection of the different companies as they stood here and there near the depot perfectly unconscious of the operation being performed, and of the "chief amang 'em takin' notes." We can safely say that their demeanor would compare favorably with many better known commands. Particularly are they a fine body physically, very few being short men. There was no drunkenness in the ranks, and, generally speaking, great patience and good humor among men who had been standing under a broiling sun for several hours.

Here the praise ends as to most of the companies. The company officers, as a rule, have very much to be desired in their demeanor toward the men, allowing far too much familiarity; and, in consequence, having but little control over their men. Officers of the militia should remember that while in uniform and on duty they have exactly as much power as officers of the Regular Army, and can enforce the most rigid discipline with far less trouble, in consequence of having more intelligent material to work with. To control militia men, their self-respect must be worked on, and an officer who shows little of his own cannot expect it from his men. Officers should remember, and private soldiers should remember, that it is the uniform of the State which they respect, not the neighbor whom they happen to know who wears it, and that the most formal observance of the military salute on all occasions when in uniform is not a slavish custom, but a regulation of the very wisest nature, without which a company soon sinks into an armed mob. Shaking hands and such like friendly actions, proper enough out of uniform, become entirely out of place between an officer and a private or non-com. when in the State uniform and on State duty. Nothing would benefit the Third regiment more than a severe adherence to what may well be called "com-

pany manners," as regards the demeanor of officers and non-commissioned officers toward superiors and inferiors of all grades in the company and regiment. To resume: the men were clean and neat, and their arms in very fair condition, and when the line was formed marched to their places very handsomely. The successive ordering of arms by companies and the manual generally was, however, decidedly bad, the company second from the left flank being the only one that executed the movement decently. In consequence, we understand, of orders for great haste from the inspecting personage, there was no formal dress parade, the day being already so far advanced, and time being precious. The adjutant, therefore, in his haste turned over the command to the lieutenant-colonel with closed ranks, a matter of regret, as militia especially should never be allowed to slur the least formality, a matter all are very prone to do. Breaking by fours to the right, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch (who, by the way, is one of the neatest and most soldierly-looking officers in the State service), the regiment commenced its march to the place of review, up a hill, at an inclination of 45 deg., with the mercury at near 98 deg. in the shade, and your correspondent followed them all through the march, up and down hills, with the same blazing sun above them all the way, till the field was reached where the colonel awaited the command. This toilsome march deserves the utmost praise from the almost entire absence of straggling, and the general steadiness of step. Whenever the road admitted, companies were formed; and this movement was invariably executed far better than we have sometimes seen it in the city. There is a notable freedom and absence of stiffness in the marching of the Third that enables them to do the forming of companies with more ease than regiments of greater stiffness and precision, who generally boggle all the double-quick movements so prevalent in modern infantry tactics. As they swung into the field through the gate while many were very much heated and exhausted we observed many more whose jaunty step and easy air announced them to be no greenhorns at marching. We learned subsequently that there are a great number of veteran volunteers in the Third, and the influence of this leaven is clearly seen, and explains much of the general goodness of the regiment, in spite of so many drawbacks.

The lieutenant-colonel, still retaining the command of the regiment, stacked arms at the edge of a wood, where the men were allowed to rest till the arrival of the reviewing personage. During the rest a salute was fired from a brass six-pounder, manned by a detachment of the Third, in excellent style, and then the regiment was marched by the flank to the bottom of the field, in flat ground, where the reviewing officers had by this time arrived. Colonel Fay took command, and the ranks were opened in good style, when the inspection took place. The march in review was very good indeed, over ground of the most difficult nature, a short growth of briars obstructing the motions of the men. The company fronts were simply admirable under the circumstances, and would not have disgraced Broadway. The company officers, however, began their salute generally too soon, and we noticed many cases where they marched fifteen or more paces before resuming the carry, instead of the six prescribed by the Tactics. The non-commissioned staff, on the contrary, were perfect, and closed the column with great credit.

During the passage in review, the ominous gust that preceded a dark thunder-cloud, rattled the colors heavily, and added much to the fine appearance of the review, but the rapid advance of the storm had its effect in shortening subsequent proceedings. The final "present arms" was perfect, and was soon followed by a general "skedaddle" of the reviewing personages, who drove away in considerable hurry. For nearly ten minutes afterward, however, the storm seemed as if it would blow over, and the regiment, in column of fours, had got some distance on the road to Tarrytown before it came on again. When it did, the rain came in perfect torrents, and heavier and heavier, all the three or four miles to the depot. The steadiness of the regiment under these circumstances is beyond praise. Although in one or two companies there were many stragglers, as a rule the column marched steadier on their return than when they went out; and we felt inexpressibly proud of the National Guard of New York as we watched the regiment in column of companies coming down the last hill into Tarrytown, the rain beating in torrents, every line as straight as a ramrod, and the men swinging along with a slashing stride, as if they had been veterans. The colonel acted very wisely in dismissing the parade at the depot without needless ceremony, and the companies remained under comparative shelter till the departure of the departure of the 4:56 train to Yonkers, etc., when they dispersed homeward, having won golden opinions for the first quality of good soldiers, patience under hardship. In conclusion, we venture to say that a glorious future awaits the Third regiment if its officers are true to themselves. The men are splendid, fine, healthy fellows, disposed to be obedient and punctilious if their officers only require it of them, and understand the superior necessity of discipline to that of mere drill. There is no reason why the company discipline of the Third should not be perfect. Its officers only need to enforce it, and the best efforts of a colonel are useless if he is heartily seconded by his company officers, and they again by their sergeants and corporals.

MANUAL OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The manual of the National Rifle Association, compiled under the immediate supervision of Captain Geo. W. Wingate, will soon be ready for the use of the National Guard and mem-

bers of the association. This book, while not diffuse in its details, is very complete, combining with essential instructions many important suggestions and hints acquired from the experience of musketry practice in England, Germany, France, and other foreign countries. With an idea of advancing the interest of rifle practice, that portion of the new manual comprising the "position" and "aiming" drill has been introduced, as is now being followed by the Twenty-second Infantry in its practice at the regimental armory.

ELEVENTH BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION.—This small but very complete little brigade, Brigadier-General J. V. Mese-role commanding, assembled on Prospect Park parade ground, Brooklyn, Wednesday, June 19, for drill by battalion and brigade. The various component parts of the brigade, as customary, arrived early on the ground, and occupied the forenoon in drill by battalion. The weather, however, was so excessively warm that there were more "rests" than usual; in fact, after midday the troops were so weary and jaded that it took several hours to recuperate for the brigade evolutions, which took place soon after 3 P. M. As the afternoon advanced, a delightful breeze sprung up, rendering the drill of the afternoon more pleasant to the troops, and decidedly more enjoyable to the spectators who surrounded the ground. The intense heat of the forenoon, however, prevented the usual large assemblage of pedestrian spectators. The large number of equipages, gay, ancient, and modern, somewhat made up for this lack, and the cavorting of spirited horses during the firing of salutes made it sometimes very exciting as well as dangerous. The Park attaches, at this drill, introduced the wise plan of establishing two "guidon lines" some twenty feet apart, separating more effectively the line of spectators from the line of carriages, and giving all a fair opportunity to view the military proceedings without interruption.

The Eleventh is termed the "Gray" brigade, all its organizations being uniformed in gray cloth; and although young, comparatively speaking, is one of the most thrifty in the State. It is composed of the Twenty-third, Thirty-second, Forty-seventh regiments of Infantry, a howitzer battery, and a troop. All of these organizations appeared, very properly, in fatigue, and every matter appertaining to the day's proceeding was conducted most satisfactorily. Shortly after 2 P. M. the brigade commander was formally received on the ground, by a salute from the battery; soon after which the brigade line was formed in good style by Lieutenant-Colonel Bunker, the assistant adjutant-general of the brigade. The brigade performed, in a very commendable manner, some twenty brigade evolutions, comprising portions scattered between paragraphs 1,510 to 1,953, Upton, the generality of which were executed without any very serious blunders. The troop of cavalry, however, which presumed to take part in the movements of the infantry seemed very like the fifth wheel of a coach. Still it did no serious harm; and we presume this was one of the principal reasons why the brigade commander kept it occupied until the termination of the evolutions. Major-General Woodward, accompanied by his staff, was received by a salute from the battery, fired in good time, immediately after which the line was formed for review by this officer. This interesting ceremony was well executed, the troops, as a whole, appearing to good advantage. The consolidated music was under Drum-Major Rolfe, of the Forty-seventh, and handled with all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war. The consolidated drum corps, however, took position almost too late to give the ruffle to the drooping of the colors of the regiment on the right. The brigadier and staff, at the head of the brigade, made a handsome display in their new, stiff-brimmed Hooker hats; but the staff officer third from the right, if we observed correctly, omitted to salute.

The Twenty-third Infantry, Colonel R. C. Ward, paraded eight commands of ten files, its "I" being put out by sheer weakness, it having paraded, we learn, but six files, and of course was consolidated. Colonel Ward should look after his "I," "see it," and "go many better." The regiment, although having small fronts, looked exceedingly steady, and preserved excellent alignments and distances.

The Thirty-second Infantry, Colonel Roehr, was not behind its older competitors in numbers, although altogether too far behind in its battalion distance at the review. The company distances were also almost doubled; otherwise the regiment appeared excellent, not forgetting the good but vigorous salute of the commander. The band of this regiment at first refused to join the consolidated music because it was placed in the rear and not given sheet music, considering that, as it wore white trousers, it was entitled to the front rank. But peremptory orders from the brigade commander soon settled the trouble. The Thirty-second is somehow or other always full of mishaps on field-days. This time, in proceeding to the grounds, Surgeon Lowenstein's horse, not being familiar with the steep-chase, fell into a recently-excavated sewerage; but fortunately no serious damage occurred to horse or rider, as the Doctor, in the words of facetious Major Karcher, had presence of mind and an abundance of patients. The horse of the Major, by the way, was not a war steed, and just after leaving the armory, and "ven dot bant pegan to bay" he felt so "happy" that he returned directly to the stable, at the risk of his rider's life. So he was left there, and another horse brought out again in the afternoon, who, on the return of the regiment, committed a similar playful performance, taking his rider headlong to the stable.

The Forty-seventh Infantry, Colonel Austen, covered it self with glory on this day, parading eight commands of twelve files, and passing in review in most magnificent style, creating the utmost enthusiasm along the line of spectators; in fact, it was one of the finest passages we have seen in many a day, and well deserving of the plaudits it received from civilians and military men of good judgment. Colonel Austen continues to work wonders with his command, and the thorough union of officers and men is fast leading the regiment in advance of its competitors of the division. The regiment practiced in its commander's new system of street-firing in the morning, and at the close of the brigade dress-parade, by request, gave a brief exhibition drill. The regiment, unfortunately, had been supplied for firing with explosive percussion-caps, or caps intended to be used without cartridges. The small particles of these caps injured several of the men, and somewhat marred the practice. The drill, however, was very satisfactorily performed, and created manifest interest.

The Howitzer battery, Captain Simons, paraded forty men, looked exceedingly well, as usual, and came in for its full share of attention.

The Separate Troop, Captain Kruezer, made a very fine display, was well equipped and uniformed, and throughout the day set a good example to the majority of National Guard cavalry.

A brigade dress-parade followed the review, during which the troops appeared exceedingly steady, thus terminating one of the most successful field days of the season.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—This command paraded on the afternoon of June 13 in Brooklyn, and was reviewed at the open space just west of Carroll Park, South street. The regiment paraded in full uniform, white trousers, and cross-belts, and looked exceedingly well. The fronts were surprisingly slim for a regiment of such prominence, and the late and convenient hour of formation should have brought out the real strength of the regiment. The Twenty-third has held too long to the twelve file formation, and on this occasion we expect at least fourteen files, and we even view sixteen files about "the thing" for a command with so many friends and with such brilliant prospects. We fear, however, that the men or the officers do not work together. How is this, Colonel Ward? Do they all take the same interest as yourself? Why, we actually heard that six members of one company refused to sacrifice even one day for the regiment, because they had made arrangements to go out of town on vacations. This kind of interest will never build up a regiment so the Twenty-third may as well understand it now as at some future time when it is too late. This parade was ordered with a view of showing the comparative strength and drill of the regiment, as well as exhibit to Brooklyn citizens the elegant new uniforms of the band members, just completed by Messrs. Devlin & Co., New York, a description of which we gave in a late number of the JOURNAL. In procuring these brilliant uniforms, a number of prominent citizens assisted materially, and in consideration of which Colonel Ward determined to offer them the compliment of a review, which ceremony was accordingly held on the above-mentioned grounds. The reviewing party comprised Messrs. James H. Frothingham, Charles R. Marvin, A. A. Low, J. S. T. Stranahan, A. H. Frothingham, Charles S. Baylis, J. B. Blossom, and Franklin Woodruff, comprising some of Brooklyn's most "solid" and distinguished citizens. Major-General Woodward, in citizen's dress, brought up the rear with two small boys, who, it is well perhaps to state, hold no claim on the popular division commander. The regiment at the review presented a steady and decidedly neat appearance. The passage and the entire ceremony was not up to the regiment's standard, for some reason or other. The regiment occupied the north side of the inconvenient grounds, and the reviewing party was led by Mr. Charles R. Marvin, who, so to speak, received the review; the drum-major, however, seeing General Woodward on the ground, and composing one of the party, gave three muffles—a very excusable error. The salutes and passage were fair only; and the salute of the staff was the weakest we ever observed, the quartermaster being the only one equal to the occasion. The street parade, which followed, was watched with interest by the public, and the regiment by its fine steady marching drew forth many favorable comments, even from the most prejudiced persons of rival organizations. The Twenty-third is in excellent condition, but needs more vigorous unity of all concerned. This is gradually coming, and we will "wait a little longer" and watch the progress of events with interest.

MILITARY COURTESIES.—The exchange of military civilities among National Guard organizations is a feature of militia life to be always encouraged. The various commands of New York city have long and frequently received hearty welcome from out-of-town military bodies, and citizens of other places have vied with each other in extending courtesies to the troops of the metropolis. New York in turn has at all times endeavored to reciprocate these attentions, and its National Guard troops, by escort or reception, have not been behindhand in courtesies to their military guests. Among the foremost in this respect are the Seventh, the Twenty-second, and the Seventy-first regiments of the First division, which by reason of their numerous excursions have made hosts of military friends away from home, and are therefore more firmly bound than others in the bonds of military friendship to the troops of other cities. The Seventh,

whose excursions are so eminently conspicuous, and whose reception has always been so markedly hearty and generous, is naturally on the lookout to see that no portion of the militia of other localities or States pass through New York city without escort or more elaborate attentions, particularly when any portion of the militia of the States so represented have heretofore extended similar courtesies. The plan of the Seventh is systematic and strictly military, as it emanates invariably from regimental headquarters, a detail being ordered in proportion to the relative strength of the command to be received. No ostentatious rearrangements are paraded in print or otherwise, and these details are completed and often carried into effect before the public or the National Guard are aware of the proposed attentions.

Thus it was in the instance of the escort tendered to Company D, of the First regiment Pennsylvania N. G., on the morning of June 15, on its return from Albany, where it had proceeded to receive the hospitable attentions of Company A, Tenth Infantry, and the military of that region.

The Philadelphia company on arrival in New York was met at an early hour at the boat by a delegation of the officers of the Seventh, who with formality escorted the company to breakfast at the New York Hotel; thence to the armory, where Companies B and F, Seventh, the detailed escort, had assembled in full uniform, including white trousers. The Philadelphia company, under command of Captain Ide, presented a remarkably fine appearance, and deserves much praise for its fine soldierly bearing and well-executed movements.

The Seventh battalion exhibited unusual strength, the inconvenient hour and day being considered, and well preserved the excellent standard of the regiment, of which they form a part.

The companies were commanded respectively by Captains Van Norden and Bird, and were divided into four commands of twelve files front, led by Grafulla's regimental band. The troops, as a whole, attracted marked attention, and did not fail to elicit many compliments along the route. The Philadelphia company is well up in the manual, and preserved its standard as one of the "crack" organizations of Pennsylvania's National Guard. The whole arrangement was most happy in its inception, and carried out with entire success.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—A facetious correspondent informs us that "a few belligerent members of the drum corps the other evening received the tap of a stick, and since have been walking around with Batter Heads. This is the result of taking (in) slings after tattoo."

Lieutenant Theo. Helstern has been commissioned captain of Company E. Company E will elect a first and second lieutenant on the 26th instant. Company D, Captain Petry, will celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of the Fourth of July.

Sergeant-Major Spitzer, the famous photographer of Williamsburgh, has just returned from his eight months' tour round the world. He never pictured the country so well. His views of landscapes are of different sizes.

"Major Fred J. Karcher's battalion of sharp-shooters" are making preparations for a target excursion.

THE TWENTY-SECOND'S RIFLEMEN.—In view of the "prize shooting meeting of Company F, on July 6, and of the desire at regimental headquarters to do everything to encourage and promote an enterprise which will be of benefit to the whole command, the proposed parade of the regiment for target practice will be postponed until the latter part of July. The necessity of immediate practice, however, is such that commanders of companies are urged to continue the practice at the targets in the armory, at least during the current month, and for that purpose the use of the armory is assigned to the several companies as by General Orders No. 8, for the present week. The Company F "meeting" affords an excellent opportunity to acquire experience in the rifle practice at both short and long ranges, and in the most approved system of competitive firing, and it is hoped that the regiment will be well represented on the occasion.

Some few weeks since, in view of the fact that it was intended to hold the prize meeting of Company F of this command at Clifton, in the State of New Jersey, the Shooting Committee deemed it proper to request the Governor of said State to allow its "sovereignty to be invaded," by the company entering his jurisdiction fully armed and equipped in their military capacity. Governor Parker, through Adjutant-General William S. Stryker, has granted permission; and his letter evinced by its kindly spirit an interest and disposition to encourage by our neighbors the important matter of rifle shooting.

The range at Clifton is now almost ready for practice, and we trust that by next week shooting at the long ranges will have commenced. It is only in the conditions obtainable in the open air that men can ever become good marksmen, and we hope the regiment will not be slow to use the opportunity and practice on the range. A number of the men propose to encamp there from the 4th till the 6th proximo; and we have no doubt this will be done, such is the enthusiasm at present pervading the company. The practice in the armory last Tuesday night of Company E was unusually good, being in fact by far the best that has yet been made. The following are the totals of the score: Private Campbell, 18; Private Mundhenk, 17; Sergeant Jacobus, 17; Private Brill, 17; Corporal Brinkerhoff, 16; Corporal Cupp, 16; Private Brown, 16; Private Evans, 16; Sergeant Faute, 16; Private Backer, 16; Corporal McMurray,

15; Lieutenant Beckwith, 15; Private McLewee, 15; Private Fuller, 14; Private Weed, 14. Private Campbell and Sergeant Jacobus were winners of gold dollar pieces.

The following is the best average score of several of the companies of the regiment, exclusive of Company F, up to Thursday evening:

Company A—June 12, 2 22-100; June 19, 2 35-100.

Company B—June 13, 2 28-100; June 17, 2 36-100.

Company C—June 12, 2 25-100; June 19, 2 30-100.

Company D—June 11, 2 40-100; June 18, 2 42-100.

Company E—June 14, 2 37-100.

Company G—June 13, 2 30-100; June 17, 2 38-100.

Company H—June 14, 2 31-100.

Much improvement is perceptible, and the members seem to enter thoroughly into the spirit of the practice, and turn out in large numbers.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.—The following is the order for the parade of the First division:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW YORK, June 20, 1872.

General Orders No. 7.

I. This division will parade on the 4th proximo, in celebration of the 96th anniversary of our national independence.

II. The troops will be formed in close columns of companies, right in front, head of each column resting on Broadway, as follows: First brigade, on Bond street; Batteries C and G, on Anity street; Second brigade, on Great Jones street; Batteries B and K, on Fourth street, west of Broadway; Third brigade, on Fourth street, east of Broadway; Separate Troop Cavalry, on Broadway, north of Bleeker street. The cavalry will be formed and paraded in the rear of each brigade.

III. The commanding officers of the above organizations will report to the chief of staff, in Broadway, south of Bond street, as soon as their commands are formed.

IV. The column will march at 8 o'clock, A. M., the Separate Troop of Cavalry leading, the other organizations following, at proper intervals, in the order named in paragraph II.

V. The line of march will be up Broadway to Fourteenth street, through Fourteenth street to Eighth avenue, up Eighth avenue to Thirty-fourth street, through Thirty-fourth street to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Worth Monument, where the column will be dismissed.

VI. The streets and avenues above named, from curb to curb, are designated as the division parade ground for the day.

VII. The commanding officer of Battery B will fire a national salute on the Meridian.

By order of Major-General Alexander Shaler.

Wm. H. Chesebrough, Colonel, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

THE SEVENTH'S ENCAMPMENT.—Camp "Sherman" is gradually becoming a household word with the members of the Seventh, and the excitement attending the proposed encampment at Saratoga next month is unabated and on the increase. This regiment is peculiarly prepared for an encampment, inasmuch as the poverty of the State prevents other organizations from even entertaining such enterprises or luxurious military indulgences. The Seventh has its own camp-equipments, which have always been well preserved and always kept in complete repair, ready for any emergency of peace or war. This, with the large number of men it will most likely take, say 600, all told, gives it those advantages which few other regiments in the State service can command. The officers united with the regimental commander, Colonel Emmons Clark and aided by a vast corps of "non-coms." and men, are gradually getting every matter in working order. General Orders No. 6, just issued, give full details of the duties at Camp "Sherman," including rules and regulations, compiled mainly from the United States Army Regulations and the Tactics. A complete roster of the officers and non-commissioned officers and daily rations are also appended, making quite a voluminous document in itself. Captain Arthur, of Company I, has compiled a neat little pamphlet containing a portion of these orders, giving the necessary details for guard mounting and duties of sentinels. So it will be seen that all are hard at work on the great and glorious encampment project. The location of the encampment, "Mitchell's Glen," is delightful, and the anticipation of the happy days to come on the "old camp grounds" are bright and expectant.

The regiment will leave New York from "Grand Central Depot," July 3, at 9.10 A. M., by special train, which will place it in Saratoga, barring mishaps, etc., in six hours. In case the morning is stormy, small cars will take the regiment from the armory to Forty-second street. The Howitzer section (two officers and twenty men), Lieutenant Houghton commanding, leaves for Saratoga on July 1, to prepare the grounds, lay out camps, etc., etc. The regiment will reach the camp grounds about 4 P. M. on July 3, and Thursday, July 4, at noon, will fire a national salute. On Friday, P. M., it will be reviewed by General Varian; on Saturday, P. M., by Adjutant General Townsend; and on Friday evening a grand ball will be given to the regiment by the citizens of Saratoga, at the "Grand Union Hotel" rooms. Sunday, July 7, the regiment will of course hold divine services in camp. On Monday, P. M., it will be reviewed by General Shaler; and Monday evening will be the gala night in camp, to which invitations will be issued. The camp will be illuminated, splendid fire-works prepared expressly for the occasion set off, music by the band, dancing on the green, etc., etc. Tuesday, July 9, the regiment will return to New York, to again resume the monotony of civil life.

VARIOUS ITEMS.—A correspondent writing from Norwalk, Connecticut, under date of June 14, says: "The Twenty-second regiment has been invited to Norwalk to participate in a grand, old-fashioned, Fourth-of-July celebration, and I understand have decided to come. They are to be received by the following companies of the Fourth regiment C. N. G., under command of Colonel H. W. R. Hoyt: Company A, Captain George S. Croft, of Bethel; Company B, Captain Henry North, of Bridgeport; Company C, Captain Theodore Miller, of Stamford; Company D, Captain James C. Crowe, of South Norwalk. A good time is anticipated.....The Light Guard held its forty-fifth anniversary dinner at the armory, Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, on the evening of June 21.....Company E, Twelfth Infantry, in selecting Ex-Colonel Charles E. Sprague as its commandant, exercised wise judgment. He is one of the best tacticians in the National Guard, an intelligent gentleman, and one whose record in the field is untarnished.....Company F, Eighth Infantry, held a pleasant reception at the regimental armory on Wednesday evening. The Thirteenth Infantry will parade, in full uniform, white trousers, in Brooklyn, on Thursday next; assembly at 5 P. M.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

IT appears from a parliamentary return, recently issued, that the British army is made up of 117,701 Englishmen, 44,092 Irishmen, and 15,885 Scotchmen.

COLONEL WILLIAM SWAN of Cummington, a hero of the war of 1812, died Wednesday June 12, at the age of 95 years and 6 months. General Winfield Scott was his comrade and messmate while in New Orleans, both at that time being captains, one of infantry, the other of artillery. He was in the service from 1798 to 1815, received several promotions, was in the battles of Little Fork, New Toronto and Sackett's Harbor, and passed safely through many perils.

M. STOSCH, director of the Admiralty, speaking in the German Parliament, in the debate on the navy estimates, said that the centre of gravity of Germany's power lay in her army. Her navy was not intended to fight great battles, or try her strength at sea with England or France. The navy had to protect the German coast. The North sea required an iron-clad fleet to keep the ports open, and flat-bottomed vessels were needed for the Baltic. Ships were also built for the protection of the merchant navy and for service on the east coast of Asia.

AN English correspondent writes as follows: "The Austrians have just effected a great reform in one branch of their army, and that a branch which especially required it—the cavalry. The whole Austro-Hungarian kingdom is portioned out into sections, and a sort of equine judge is established in each; to whom at stated periods is reported the strength in horses "rising four" of his district. All these can be claimed at a price to be settled by a committee composed of that judge, a commanding officer of cavalry, and a veterinary surgeon, for the government, if the necessities of war require it. Twenty-four hours after it was found necessary to increase the cavalry every available horse would be at one of these centres, and the committee is bound to select and pay for every animal required in forty-eight hours more."

We take pleasure, says "Les Mondes," in quoting the statistical documents prepared by Dr. Chenu in his summary of the campaign of the Crimea. During the first winter the English army, even worse administered than the French army, lost, like the latter, 10,000 men, which, considering its smaller effective force, implied a more considerable mortality. During the second winter Miss Nightingale (Nightingale), having arrived with full powers, had completely reorganized the administrative service of the English army, the soldiers were well nourished, well dressed, put in barracks, kept warm, occupied by games, libraries, etc. Fifteen millions were thus expended. No change was made in the régime of the French army. The mortality for this army attained the enormous figure of 21,000, while the English army only lost six-hundred men! These figures ought to be written in letters of fire in the offices of the military administration.

THE applications of photography are certainly various. One of its most recent uses, as pointed out by the *Journal of the Photographic Society*, has been to aid army tailors in cutting the new-fashioned tunics, which are to be worn this year by all French regiments. Formerly it was the custom to forward to each master-tailor of every regiment a pattern coat, showing the alterations to be made, together with instructions as to the manner in which the lace and trimmings varied in the uniforms for the different grades. Instead of this, but one garment of each sort has been made; and this having been photographed in three different positions, copies have been distributed throughout the country, and in instead of complicated instructions about the depth of the lacing and style of trimming upon the tunics of sergeants, corporals, drummers, pioneers, etc., the master-tailor receives three sketches which show at a glance the whole nature of the alterations and modifications. In the same way pictures have been taken of soldiers wearing the new valise equipment which is to take the place of the old knapsack.

THE Exchange Gazette, of St. Petersburg, urges the Russian Government to lose no time in pushing forward its conquests in Central Asia. "No one can doubt," it says, "that Russia has not yet attained her natural frontiers in Turkestan; she must, and her Government knows it, advance so far as China on the east, and up to Persia and Afghanistan on the south. . . . Bokhara and Khiva cannot be depended upon; they are quiet only so long as they tremble. England sees that it is their destiny sooner or later to become Russian, and she takes her measures accordingly. Yakoot Khan has received 3,000 new rifles from India, and sixty English scientific officers have come to the Khanate to organize the various branches of the military administration. The Ameer of Bokhara, too, applies to the Sultan to accept him as his vassal. . . . Russia must not wait for the English to provide her enemies with sufficient arms and teach them European tactics. England, secure in her maritime position, everywhere checks the policy of Russia; in Central Asia, where she supports the native States, and in Eastern Europe, where she supports the Sultan and the Austrian Government against their refractory subjects. The best thing Russia can do to put a stop to these machinations is to approach England in Central Asia, as she cannot menace her by sea."

THE German War Department has ordered enquiries to be made with a view to ascertaining the best mode of utilizing the German railways in time of war, not only for the conveyance of troops, but also for sending back from the Army its sick and wounded, for providing it with food and ammunition, and for carrying out tactical and strategical operations. The system introduced with similar objects by the French Government of national defence toward the end of the campaign of 1871 is to serve as an illustration of the course which would have to be adopted in Germany in the event of an invasion. Such large masses of railway material were on that occasion concentrated at certain specially important strategical points that it was possible not only to send whole divisions, and even corps d'armée, simultaneously

in a given direction, but long trains full of provisions, forage and ammunition were kept ready in reserve, so as to follow the army with sufficient supplies for a week's maintenance. It is believed that the great increase in railway communication which is now taking place in Germany, will enable her in the next war to derive as much advantage from her railways as France did last year, especially as steps are being taken for fortifying the railways at the most unprotected points, such as bridges over rivers, etc., and for enabling the troops to take up the rails and lay them down again, when necessary, with great rapidity.

THE new fish torpedo has been privately tested in the canal at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, in the presence of a number of officers connected with the Royal Laboratory Department; and the result is understood to have been satisfactory, but nothing is definitely known in reference to these experiments, as great care was taken to exclude any but authorized officials from witnessing them. This torpedo when fully rigged with the explosive chamber at its head, and the propelling screw and steering apparatus at its tail, is quite 20ft. long, the iron fish-shaped body, which forms the middle portion, being simply the vessel which carries the motive power, an atmospheric engine working by compressed air, with a pressure of 1,000 lb. on the square inch. This is the first of these torpedoes made in England, but it is understood that a similar system has been tried in Austria with great success. Certain improvements have, however, been made in the design at the Royal Laboratory which it is believed and expected will prove highly advantageous. The explosive charge will be 160 lb. of gun-cotton fired by percussion on striking a ship or any other obstacle, but in the experiments just made at Woolwich the charge was dispensed with. About thirty torpedoes of the same description are in course of manufacture at the Royal Laboratory Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, in addition to others of different construction.

THE report of the Canadian Minister of Militia, recently laid before the Parliament of the Dominion, shows the effective strength of the active militia of Canada, including all ranks, to be as follows: Infantry, 35,573; garrison artillery, 3,844; field artillery, 949; cavalry, 1,571; staff, 64; engineers, 132; marine corps, 174; at schools of gunnery, 290; at infantry schools, 189; force on special service in Manitoba, 318. The total exceeds 43,000 officers and men. Out of that number, 34,414 were on drill for the year 1871-2; and of that number 22,544, with 1,996 horses, were assembled at divisional or brigade camps of exercise for sixteen days' continuous drill, paid, supplied, and maintained as if on actual service, and 5,210 officers and men, with 19 horses, were assembled in eight-day camps. The remainder of the active militia performed their annual drill either at the headquarters of corps, or, as in the case of garrison artillery, at forts where gunnery instruction could be given most advantageously. 1,189 cavalry, and the field artillery, consisting of ten batteries with 42 field guns, have performed their drill in the different camps of exercise. Two new military districts, for Manitoba and British Columbia respectively, have been added to the military organization of the Dominion. A militia artillery corps has replaced the regular troops at Quebec. There are now no regular troops in the Dominion. The reserve militia numbered as follows: Ontario, in 1869, 315,352; in 1871, 330,886; Quebec, in 1869, 215,216; in 1871, 222,854; New Brunswick, in 1869, 55,622; in 1871, 59,923; Nova Scotia, in 1859, 69,876; in 1871, 80,345. Total in 1869, 656,006; in 1871, 694,008; increase in two years, 37,942. It will be seen by this return, therefore, that the Dominion possesses a reserve force for the purposes of defence of nearly 700,000 men.

IT is creditable to the Prussians that in Prussia itself is published the severest criticism of the Prussian army, which abroad, and especially in England, finds too many indiscriminate admirers. In reference to the new version of the military penal code, now in preparation, a Prussian captain has published a book called "Education and Discipline in the Prussian Army," of which some account is given in a late number of the *National Zeitung*. One of the chief aspirations of the author is that the good understanding which has existed in Prussia between the Army and the civil population since 1866 (but which notoriously had no existence before that date), may be perpetuated; and this condition of things is only, he thinks, to be secured by developing the patriotism of the citizens, and raising the moral tone of the soldiers. He protests against the popular saying that "the Prussian schoolmaster beat the Austrian schoolmaster at Sadowa," which he considers not a true observation, but merely an effective phrase in the French style. The Prussian soldier has no time, he says, for study during the short period that he remains with the colors; and in spite of compulsory education, he often joins his regiment with only the slightest smattering of rudimentary knowledge. Examining his soldiers year by year as they joined his company, this officer found that out of forty, about five or six could read and write well, and were in a position to continue their education. From sixteen to nineteen could read and write moderately well; while ten or twelve were only beginners, and one or more, generally Poles—who can scarcely be expected to profit much by German schools—had learnt nothing whatever. Out of fifty recruits only one could say a single word about the war of liberation in 1813; and at most five were acquainted with the principal points in the national history of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It is surmised that these five had not pursued their studies so far as to reach the history, in detail, of the 1813 campaign. The published statistics on the subject of education in the Prussian Army are, it seems, very misleading, inasmuch as every soldier who possesses the least knowledge of reading and writing figures on the list of those able to read and write.

THE Broad Arrow suggests that the localization plan from which so much is hoped for the Army, would also work well in the Navy. It says:

"Twelve months ago, before Army localization was heard of, we suggested a return in Naval matters to the

old 'Elizabethan plan.' Further thought has convinced us of its overwhelming necessity. Two things are required to keep up our maritime supremacy—an organized fleet and its identification with special portions of our coast. The Navy should be formed into divisions, each division having its home and centre in some appropriate port, from which it might take its name. Each division should be composed of a due proportion of ships of different classes—broadside ironclads, turret-ships, gun-boats, training-ships, and the like. Without capabilities of equipment, refitting and war *materiel*, such a system would be almost impossible, and perhaps useless; and therefore we place arsenals first, modestly limiting ourselves to one or two, though abundant stores might be kept in more places. The practice of confining ourselves to three or four places is injurious in many ways. It has delayed the Army localization we are just beginning to develop, and confined the patriotic spirit to the more southerly counties. It has rendered necessary the expenditure of as much money in complicated defences, in one or two localities, as would have sufficed to moderately fortify many places now wholly exposed; and it has had something to do with the panics which arise mostly from a local sense of insecurity, when not due to party cheseparing or a revulsion of feeling. The location of the fleet by divisions would correct these aberrations, diffuse a sense of security, develop the patriotic spirit so essential to the maintenance of our Navy, supply us with boys for our training-ships from a larger area, and bring the magic of home associations within the sphere of those who need them and feel them most. Something like seamen's barracks might then grow up in our divisional ports, where men might have the comfort of home, regular and fixed association with each other, and be without temptations now so common when ashore. Discipline would be better, and our naval police system more effective. Here the naval reserves would assemble periodically, or when embodied, and each division could be organized into its special services or departments. In this way companies might have both a permanent organization and a permanent staff, and be always retained in a fit and perfect state for service, taking their spells of life abroad in turn and going on foreign service with the ships from each division, according to a roster."

"The plan would have additional advantages. It would develop the Navy as nothing else will. Every part of our coast—and we have the good fortune, in some respects, to be all coast—would be directly connected with the Navy, a point of vast importance now we are no longer disposed to rely, as formerly, upon the mercantile marine. A few years' service in the Navy would be an excellent recommendation for merchant service, in case our reserves found it convenient to continue a sea life, under a small annual retaining fee to serve when called upon. We should get rid, once for all, of the monstrous evils connected with the commission system. Ships commissioned in one port would not then be paid off in another, hundreds of miles away, at the convenience of officers or the caprice of the Admiralty. Days of dissipation would be spared our seamen, and their wives and families would not suffer as they do now. We should not see, as we did during the Crimean war, Plymouth ships paid off at Portsmouth, and Portsmouth ships at Plymouth, and wives wondering why their husbands did not arrive, or what had become of the savings upon which they had been relying to pay off their butchers' and bakers' bills. But for the tenacity of Englishmen, this system must have destroyed the morale of our Navy years ago. And yet all the old evils would come back upon us again in a flood, as they now come in dribs and drabs, were we to be engaged in another war. Many good seamen are lost to us annually by this disregard of ordinary humanity, and disease and crime are increased. Not all our preaching and flogging can give such a tone to the Naval Service as would be given by more intimate connection with home and friends."

PENSIONERS, on account of the loss of any member or members of the body, are under the act of June 6, 1866, entitled to an increase by the act of Congress passed May 27, 1872. To secure such increase no intervention of an attorney and no formal application will be necessary. The Commissioner of Pensions will at an early day inform the public of the steps requisite to establish the claims.

THE Pittsburg, Pa., *Gazette* reports that Captain Alexander Gillespie, formerly an army officer, but lately residing on a farm near Bakerstown, in that county, committed suicide a day or two since, by shooting himself with a pistol. Deceased was a married man, and leaves a wife and one child.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

ARMY.

JUNE 18.

Baer, N., Captain.

Sullivan, L. M., Colonel.

Tracy, F. G., Captain.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—Miss H. W. Terry, Wading River, N. Y., has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine almost constantly for 5 years, on all kinds of family sewing, and broken but one needle. See the new Improvements and Wood's Lock-Stitch Ripper.

BIRTH.

Woodruff.—At Camp Wright, Cal., on June 1, to Helen C., the wife of Major E. C. Woodruff, U. S. Army, a daughter.

DIED.

DINWIDDIE.—At the residence of her mother, at Freeport, Ill., on the 12th of June, 1872, HATTIE GUTEAU, wife of Lieutenant Wm. A. Dinwiddie, Second U. S. Cavalry, aged 21, years 11, months, 8 days.